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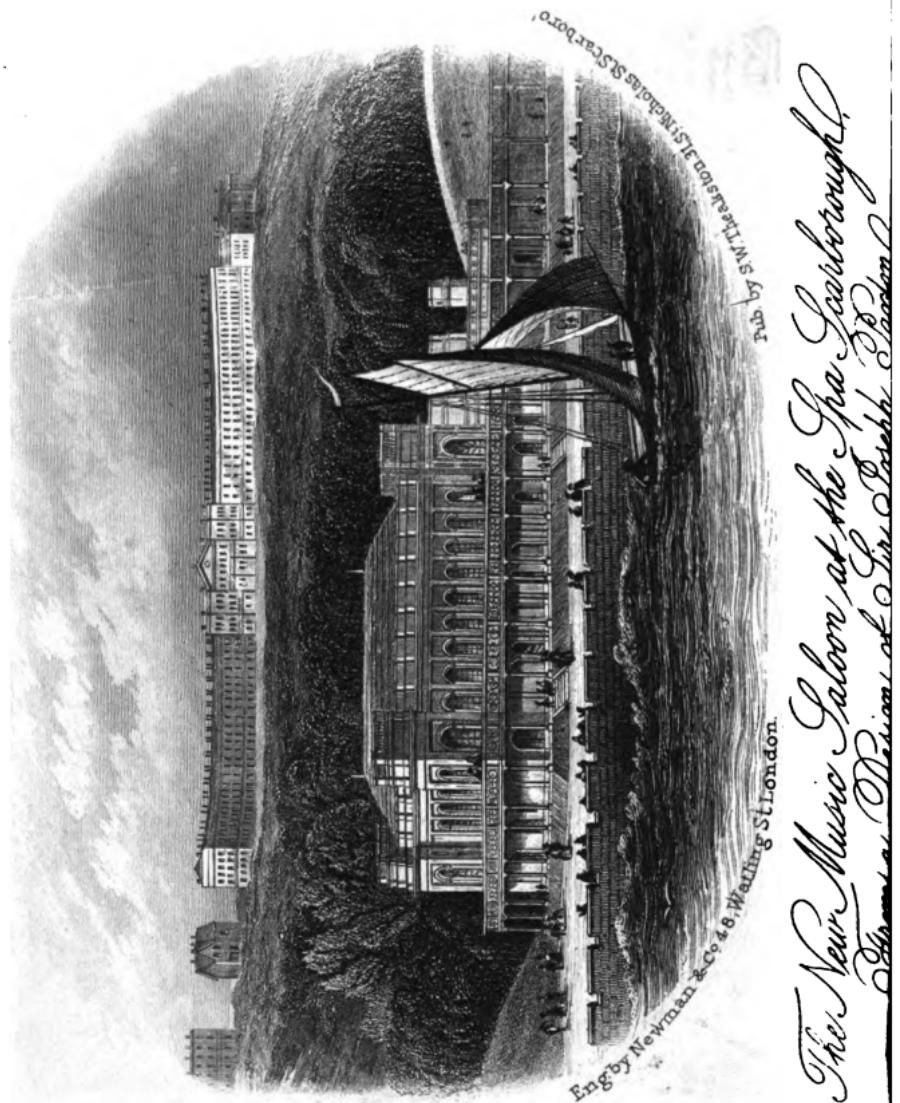
Theakston's guide to Scarborough

Solomon Wilkinson Theakston, H. B. Carter

bought from F. Weatherhead.

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THE AKESTON'S
Guide to Scarborough;

COMPRISING

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE ANTIQUITIES,
NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, AND ROMANTIC SCENERY,
OF THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

EIGHTH EDITION.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Steel and Wood.



SCARBOROUGH:

PUBLISHED BY S. W. THEAKSTON, GAZETTE OFFICE,
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1860.



TO

PETER MURRAY, Esq., M.D.,

THIS LITTLE VOLUME

IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED, AS AN

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS KIND ASSISTANCE

ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS,

WITH THE MOST LIVELY SENTIMENTS OF RESPECT,

BY HIS HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE PUBLISHER.

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PREFACE.

THE rank which Scarborough had long held as a watering-place, the various improvements which had been effected, and the interest connected with many places in its immediate vicinity, rendered, a few years ago, a "Guide" to the town and neighbourhood an indispensable requisite to the visitor. In the hope of supplying such a want, the first edition of this little work was published; and the demand for that and the succeeding editions leads the Publisher to hope his aim has been accomplished, and his efforts to please his friends have been fully appreciated by them. In the present re-issue the details are brought down to the present time, and a variety of new and interesting matter has been added. The illustrations have been increased in number and value; and it is believed that in the edition now before the public, every assistance is given to the stranger, while a due regard has been paid to economy of price. The Publisher therefore indulges the hope that his little volume will still continue to receive that favour and support which are generally afforded to endeavours so well intended.

THEAKSTON'S GUIDE TO SCARBOROUGH.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

"The spirit of the olden time's romance
Still haunts her scenes, where each abiding grace,
By Nature hallow'd blooms unwither'd still.
* * Hist'ry, too, may yet perceive
Where the helm'd Roman in his banner'd pride
Lifted those eagles that o'er-swept the world,
Invincible in valour."

EARLY HISTORY OF SCARBOROUGH—CASTLE—ST. MARY'S CHURCH—MUNICIPAL AND PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

EARLY HISTORY.



THE early history of towns, like that of nations, is frequently veiled in the deepest obscurity. Beyond a certain line all is dark, and every attempt to discover the origin frequently only makes the darkness more visible. Of the foundation of Scarboro' we can give the reader no account, as there exists neither any record nor tradition. That it was a

Roman station is highly probable, but it is only presumptive evidence which can be adduced in the support of this opinion. The direct road from Burlington to Whitby, stations admitted by nearly all our antiquaries to have been occupied by the Romans, ran through this part; and it seems all but impossible that this coast could be fully defended without the occupancy of this place. Some suppose traces, also, of a military road have been found, a few years ago, in Seamer Lane. The evidence is more clear and satisfactory that it was a town of some note immediately before the Conquest. This is found not only in the name, which is certainly Saxon, from Scar, a rock, and Burg, a fortified place; but in the first historical mention of Scarborough, which is by a northern historian of some celebrity, (Thorkelin,) who, in illustrating the invasion of this country by the Danes in the 9th and 10th centuries, refers to it in the following manner:—

“Towards the end of the reign of Adalbright, King of Northumberland, an army of Danes under Knut and Harold, sons of Gorm, invading England, subdued a great part of this province; upon which Adalbright, meeting the enemy and fighting a battle at Clifland or Cleveland, in the north, routed the Danes with great slaughter. But soon after this, the Danes leading their forces to Scardaborga, fought and obtained the victory; then marching to York, they subdued the inhabitants, and passed some time in peace.” [This occurred in the 10th century, as Gorm died in 930.]

And in the narration of an event which occurred under the stern Norse king, Harold Hardrada, the

locality of the old town is described so graphically that it cannot be mistaken. The passage has been thus translated :—

"Sithence he lay to at Scarborough, and fought there with the burgher-men; he ascended the hill which is there, and caused a great pyre to be made there, and set on fire. When the fire spread, they took great forks and threw the brands on the town; and when one house took fire from another, they gave up all the town. The Northmen slew many people, and seized all that they found."

These and the subsequent ravages of the Northmen, and the desolating policy of William the Conqueror, may account for the omission of Scarborough in the survey of the kingdom which was undertaken at his command, (Doomsday Book). The village of Walsgrave and hamlet of Northstead or Peasholm, appear in the record, but not Scarborough. It again emerges from obscurity about 1136, when the building of the castle was commenced by William, Earl of Albemarle, and was rebuilt and completed in the year 1170, by King Henry II.

In the year 1181, a charter of enfranchisement was granted to the town by Edward II., who also gave the privilege of holding a market.

In 1262, King Henry III. granted a patent for making a new port at Scarborough.

About the year 1301, two ships were furnished, manned, and armed, in obedience to a summons of King Edward I., to aid him in his expedition against the Scots; whilst Hull was called upon to supply the state with only one. From various

occurrences and facts, incidentally mentioned in some ancient records, it is certain that the town very rapidly increased in wealth, and extended itself much beyond its original bounds. The distinction of old and new borough existed in 1356, or earlier; but it is not until two centuries later that we meet with any topographical description of the town. A line drawn from north to south in the direction of Cross Street and Bland's Cliff appears nearly to mark the boundary. The earliest detailed account is given by Leland, who in his "Itinerary," (1534,) thus writes of it:—

" Scardeburg Toune, though it be privilegid, yet it semith to be yn Pickering Lithe, for the Castelle of Scardeburgh is countid of the jurisdiction of Pickering, and the shore from Scardeburgh to Philaw-bridge, [Filey Bridge] by the Se about vj miles from Scardeburgh towards Bridlington, is of Pickering Lithe jurisdiction. Scardeburgh where it is not defended by the Warth and the Se, is waulled a little with ston, but most with ditches and walles of yerth. In the toune to enter by land be but two gates, Newburg gate, meatley good, and Aldeburt gate, very base. The town standeth hole [wholly] on a slaty cliffe; and shoitth very fair to the Se side. There is but one Paroche Church, [St. Mary's] in the Toune, of our Lady, joining almost to the Castelle; it is very faire, and isled on the side, and crosse isled, and hath ancient Towers for belles, with Pyramids on them; whereof two Towers be at the west end of the Church, and one in the middle of the cross isle. There is a great Chapelle, [St. Thomas] by the side of Newborow Gate.

" There were yn the Toune three housis of Freres, Grey, Black, and White.

" At the South Est point of Scarburg Toune, by the shore, is a bulwark, now in ruin by the Se rage, made by Richard the Third, that lay awhile at Scardeburgh Castelle, and besides began to waul a piece of the Toune, quadrato saxo.

" I heard there of an old mariner, that Henry the First gave great privilege to the Toune of Scardeburg.

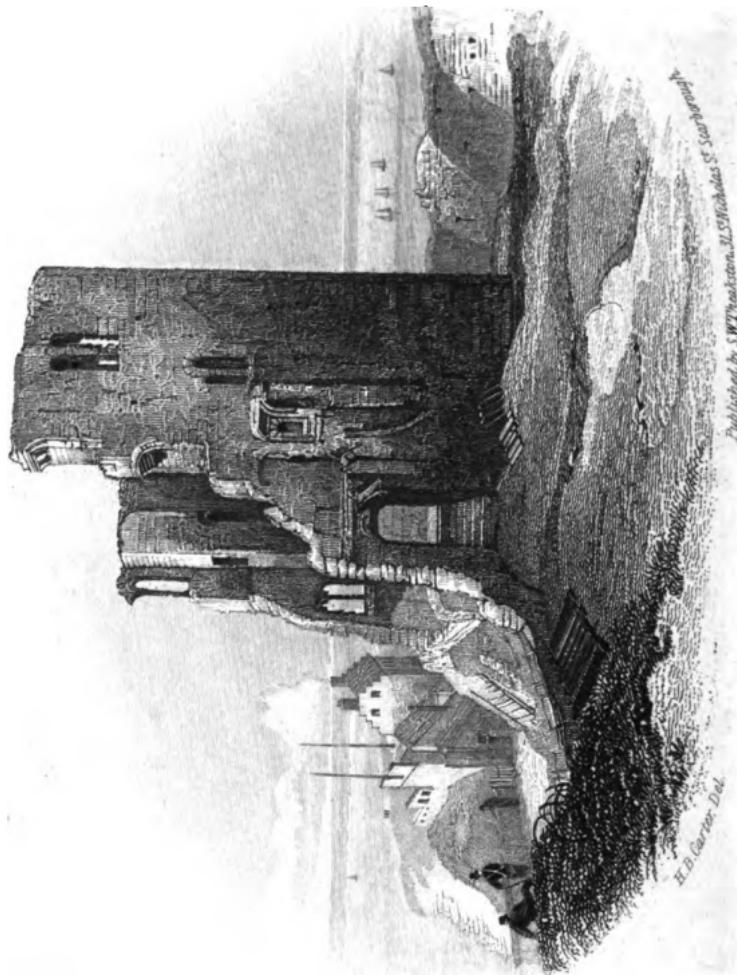
"There cometh by South Est of the Bulwark a rill of freash water, and so goeth into the Se.

"The Peere whereby socour is made for shippes is now sore decayid, and that almost in the middle of it."

The wall mentioned in the above extended from the north end of Aubrough Street to St. Thomas Street, and was taken down in 1817.

It would appear from a patent granted in the 29th year of King Henry III., that leave was given to the Franciscans to pull down houses, and to build their convent on a spot of ground between Cukewild Hill and the watercourse called Mill Beck, given to the crown by William, son of Robert de Morpeth. A part of this very ancient watercourse was exposed to view in St. Sepulchre Street, in forming the public sewer, in 1847. It formerly was the moat of the "Auld Borough" (the "Aldeburg" of the above extract). The following is the substance of the remarks of the late Dr. Travis on the appearances presented in the opening:—Between the fountain, or middle conduit, and the east side of St. Sepulchre Street, in making the sewer, in March, 1847, a section of an ancient water-course was cut across at right angles, and there can be no doubt that it was the course of the Mill Beck, mentioned in the description of the site of the Franciscan convent. The part exposed to view was 35 feet broad at the surface, with shelving sides, and the centre was upwards of eight feet below the present level of the street. The deposit of decomposed vegetable matter filling up this ancient drain was in layers

of débris stratified from the lowest and heaviest at the bottom to the lightest at the surface: it had evidently required the lapse of ages to produce so compressed a substance, resembling peat; and every appearance of character and locality proved it to have been the moat of the Old Borough, which existed soon after the Conquest, many years before the New Borough was chartered. In the very lowest depth were found a wild boar's tusk, some branches of black oak, &c.; (the former is deposited in the Scarbro' Museum). The watercourse thus discovered appeared to pass in a direction from N.W. to E.S.E., *i.e.* from below Cross Street and Dumble, which streets, even from present appearances, seem to have been formed on the site of an extensive morass, from the draining of which, and the adjacent acclivity of Tollergate and Auborough Street, this watercourse had been supplied. In several old documents extant in the Tower, mention is made of houses, &c., in this vicinity, as being situate "near Newbro' Brig"; whence it is evident a bridge had been thrown over this watercourse. The moat of the New Borough took its rise at the south end of Huntriss Row, and passing under Newbrough Bar, thence behind St. Thomas Hospital, proceeded in about a north-easterly direction to Aubro' Gate. About the middle of this moat a branch was given off, through a clough at the north end of the piece of ground now occupied by North Street, and this branch or gutter crossed St. Thomas Street, Cross Street, and Dumble, thence through the Friarage



Scarborough Castle. East.

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to its final outlet at West Sandgate. Though this watercourse has for ages been dried up, yet that part of the town, viz., the yards in Dumble and Cross Street, still retain, at times, the unhealthy character of being situate over a swamp, which it had drained, and through which it had passed for several centuries, leaving its pestiferous malaria perhaps for ages yet to come.

When the road near Aubrough Gate was widened in 1806, the foundation of an ancient watch-tower, of 12 feet diameter, was discovered on each side of the gate.

Leland's mention of the "Aldeburg" and "Newburg," has led us to dwell somewhat on a distinguishing feature of the old town—the moats that surrounded it—which has of late years become extinct.

THE CASTLE.

This lofty and venerable pile of ruins, which has long formed an object of attraction to all who visit the town, was begun to be built in the reign of Stephen, about the year 1136. The founder was William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, who was subsequently created Earl of Yorkshire. He was of Norman extraction, and nearly related to the royal family, being the grandson of the niece of the Conqueror. One of the earliest accounts of this structure occurs in the History of William of Newburg. He says—

"It is a rock of wonderful height and bigness, and inaccessible by reason of steep craggs on almost every side, stands into the sea, which quite surrounds it, but in one place, where a narrow slip of land gives access to it on the west. It has on the top a pleasant plain, grassy, and spacious, of about sixty acres or upwards, and a little well of fresh water springing from a rock in it. In the very entry, which puts one to some pains to get up, stands a stately tower, and beneath the entry the city begins, spreading its two sides south and north, and carrying its front westward, where it is fortified with a wall: but on the east is fenced by that rock where the castle stands; and lastly on both sides by the sea. William, surnamed le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, observing this place to be fitly situated for building a castle on, increased the great natural strength of it by a very costly work, having enclosed all the plain upon the rock with a wall, and built a tower in the entrance. But this being decayed and fallen, King Henry II. commanded a great and brave castle to be built upon the same spot. For he had now reduced the nobility of England, who, during the loose reign of King Stephen, had impaired the revenues of the crown; but especially this William of Albemarle, who lorded it over all these parts, and kept this place as his own."

The present area of the castle yard is no more than seventeen acres, ten perches. The rock on which the castle is built has wasted away during the course of ages; but there may probably be some mistake in Newburg's account respecting the quantity of land, as the ancient accounts of acres are very incorrect. Perhaps the word sexaginta has crept in for sexdecim. To some of our readers it may be interesting to compare with this the account furnished by one who inspected it probably 400 years after. Leland thus writes:—

"At the est end of the toun, on the one poynt on the bosom of the Se, where the Harborrow for shippes is, stondeth an exceeding goodly larg and strong Castelle on a stepe rok, having

but one way by the stepe slaty crag to cum to it. And or ever a man can entre aream Castelli there be two toures, and betwixt eche of them a Drawbridge, having stepe roks on eche side of them. In the first court is the Arx and three toures on a row, and then yoineth a wall to them, as an arm down from the first court to the poynt of the Se cliffe, conteyning in it vj toures whereof the second is square, and full of longgings [lodgings] and is called the Queen's Toure or longging. Within the first Area is a great Grene, conteyning (to recken down to the very shore) sixteen acres, and yn it is a Chapelle, and besides olde waulles of houses of office that stood there. But of all the Castelle the Arx is the eldest and strongest part. The entry of the Castelle betwixt the drawbridges is such, that with costes the Se might cum round about the Castelle, the which standith as a little foreland or poynte betwixt 2 bayses."

It seems impracticable to insulate the castle in the manner above intimated by Leland, as the fosse or ditch is at such a considerable height above the level of the sea; at least it would be an undertaking of immense labour and of very great difficulty.

The chapel here spoken of stood near the site of the present well, (which will be mentioned more particularly hereafter). It would seem to have been the general practice to erect a chapel within the walls of castles, for the use of the inmates, many instances of which now remain. In the Scarborough Museum is an interesting relic found in the ruins of this chapel in the year 1817. It is 2ft. high, 1ft. 3in. broad, and 1ft. thick. It has a perforation in the centre, apparently to attach it to a pillar. On one side is sculptured, under an ornamental canopy, the Crucifixion, with figures on each side of the cross, representing the

Virgin and St. John; on the opposite side, also under a canopy, are the Virgin and Child in a sitting posture, and at each end a figure in a pontifical habit, with a mitre and crosier.

The present remains afford but a faint idea of the ancient strength of this important fortress, which was proved in several memorable sieges, in the reigns of Edward II. and Henry VIII. It was taken during the reign of Queen Mary, in a manner that gave rise to a proverbial expression still commonly used in the neighbourhood: "Scarborough Warning; a word and a blow, but the blow first!" In 1554, Mr. Stafford, second son of Lord Stafford, having joined the party of Sir T. Wyatt, the Duke of Suffolk, and other insurgents, against the authority of the queen, formed a plan to surprise the castle. He repaired to the town on a market day, and, under the most unsuspicious appearances, was permitted to enter the fortress, where he strolled about with a careless air, as if merely to gratify curiosity. About thirty of his followers disguised as peasants, with market baskets on their arms, also gained admittance; and selecting a favourable opportunity, seized all the sentinels at the same moment, secured the gate, and admitted their remaining companions; who, under the exterior garb of countrymen, had concealed arms. Short, however, was the triumph of Mr. Stafford, who retained possession of the castle but three days, when it was recovered by the Earl of Westmoreland, with a considerable force. The leader of the insurgents, with four of

his companions, was sent to London, where, after being arraigned and convicted of high treason, he was beheaded.

During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., the castle of Scarborough sustained two memorable sieges. The first began in February, 1644, when Sir Hugh Cholmley was governor of the town and castle, which he held for the king. On the 18th of February, the town, which at that time was walled all round, was successfully stormed in four places. In the church they took prisoners eighty soldiers of the Royalist party. Sir John Meldrum, a Scotchman, commanded the besieging forces on that occasion. But the castle still held out, and the valiant resistance made by Sir H. Cholmley greatly perplexed the Parliament, which at that time was acting as a standing committee of rebellion against the king. The siege continuing, Sir John Meldrum was killed in a sally of the Royalists, in June, 1645, and he was succeeded in the command of the Parliamentary forces by Sir Matthew Boynton. In July of the same year it was found impossible to defend the castle any longer, and that mainly owing to the ravages made by the scurvy amongst the soldiers, who became too weak to sustain the labours of the siege. The governor and all the officers were allowed to march out with the honours of war, and every gentleman with his sword, and £5 in cash. The castle, with all its arms and ammunition, was delivered up to Sir Matthew Boynton "for the use of THE KING and the Parliament."

In this siege, which lasted eighteen months, Lady Cholmley acted a conspicuous part in animating the soldiers to their duty, and by her undaunted courage and cheerfulness, unquestionably contributed to protract the duration of a resistance, which both surprised and alarmed the Parliament. She was honourably mentioned in the articles agreed on between the governor of the castle and Sir Matthew Boynton: "That Lady Cholmley shall have liberty to live at her own home at Whitby, and enjoy such part of her estate as is allowed by ordinance of Parliament: that she may have two servants and two horses, to carry herself and such necessary things as shall be granted her." This heroic lady was daughter of Sir Wm. Twisden, of East Peckham, in the county of Kent, and in the year 1655 was burried in Peckham church.

Of such consequence was the surrender of this castle esteemed by Parliament, that there appears in the journal of the House of Commons, August 19, 1648, the following entry:—"A day appointed for a thanksgiving to Almighty God for his late mercies vouchsafed to the Parliamentary forces, in the taking of Scarborough castle."

Sir Matthew Boynton was appointed governor of the castle by the Parliament; but in 1648, Colonel Matthew Boynton, his son, who succeeded him in that trust, declared for the king, which entailed a second siege on the town and castle.

The second siege began in August, 1648, and the first shot fired was in the form of a bribe to Colonel Boynton, offering him £4000 to surrender

the castle. This not being accepted, they were obliged to adopt other measures, and on this occasion Colonel Hugh Bethell commanded the army of the Parliament. He had under him Colonel Lascelles and Colonel Legard. On the 15th of September the town was stormed, and one hundred and fifty soldiers were taken prisoners. In the minutes of Parliament a curious entry appears; it is from Lieutenant-General Cromwell, "acquainting them with the condition of his forces before Pontefract Castle, and that they cannot be able to carry on the work, or that of Scarborough, unless ammunition be speedily sent down to them." So that whilst General Cromwell was besieging the castle of Pontefract, Col. Bethell was engaged in a similar undertaking at Scarborough.

On the 23rd of December, 1648, the castle surrendered to Colonel Bethell; but the garrison was allowed to march out with the honours of war; "the governor, officers, gentlemen, and soldiers, shall march out with wearing apparel, their colours flying, drums beating, muskets laden, bandoleers filled, matches lighted, and bullets in mouth, to Scarborough common, and there lay down their arms."

The House of Commons voted £40 to Captain Acklom, the messenger who brought the good news to London: they subsequently voted also £400 to Colonel Bethell,* and made him a present of all

* A portrait of Colonel Bethell, in the arms and costume of the age, is preserved at Rise, in Holderness, the seat of R. Bethell, Esq.

the stores found in the Castle, which were valued at a considerable sum.

It is a popular belief that Oliver Cromwell besieged Scarborough, and it is on this account they have given the name of Oliver's Mount to the high hill south of Scarborough. Cromwell, however, was never present at the siege, nor were any batteries erected on that hill, of which the true and ancient name is Wapon-ness*. The besiegers understood the art of war better than to select such a situation. Their batteries were on the North Cliff, as indeed the ruined side of the old castle sufficiently demonstrates. After the town was taken, the besieging party made use of the towers of the church for their guns to play on the castle, and it was in silencing those guns that the church towers and other parts of the sacred edifice were destroyed. There exists a valuation of the losses sustained by the town during the first siege. They amount to £2,400, according to the value of money in that day. The damage to the church is returned at £600.

It appears that in 1666, many prisoners of state were confined here. Among them was George Fox, the celebrated founder of the sect of the Quakers; who, in his memoirs, speaks of three

* Ness, in the Saxon language means cape, or high table land. Wapon-ness indicates the highfield of weapons, where, in the olden time, they gathered together for war. In mentioning old names it should not be forgotten that the old name of the South Cliff was "Randel's Cliff."

different rooms in which he was imprisoned. One of them looked towards the sea, and "laying much open, the wind drove in the rain so forcibly, that the water came over his bed and ran about the room, so that he was fain to skim it up with a platter." In enumerating his sufferings and persecutions, he states that "a threepenny loaf lasted him three weeks, and sometimes longer; and most of his drink was water with wormwood in it."

The ravages of time, and two destructive sieges, reduced this fortress to little better than a mass of ruins; and it lay in a neglected state till the rebellion in 1745, when it was hastily put into temporary repair, so as merely to prevent a surprise, and made a dépôt for military stores. In the following year, the present barracks, contiguous to the castle wall, capable of accommodating 120 men besides officers, were built on the site of the royal apartments. At the same time, a battery of twelve eighteen-pounders was erected on the declivity of the hill facing the haven; and lest the firing of the guns should bring down the lofty, but ruined Charles's tower, which stood on the projecting angle above, it was wholly demolished. This had been the tower in which George Fox was imprisoned.

The promontory on which the castle stands is bounded on the north, east, and south, by the ocean, and rises nearly three hundred feet above the level of the sea. The rock, on all sides but the west, is nearly perpendicular, and seems to be

totally inaccessible ; except here and there where the bold adventurer may find an insecure and a dangerous footing.

The approach to the castle is by the gateway, on the summit of a narrow isthmus on the western side, above the town. Within this gate the



ENTRANCE TO THE CASTLE.

north and south walls of the castle form an angular projection. At the western point of this projection, without the walls, is an outwork on an eminence, which was a battery at the siege of the castle, in 1645, mounting seven guns, and was called Bushel's battery, from Capt. Brown Bushel, a naval officer serving in the garrison. This outwork, or *corps de garde*, and the entrance to the castle, form what was anciently called the Barbican. The appearance from the high land within the entrance assimilates well with the description of Dover Cliff, by the inimitable pen of Shaks-

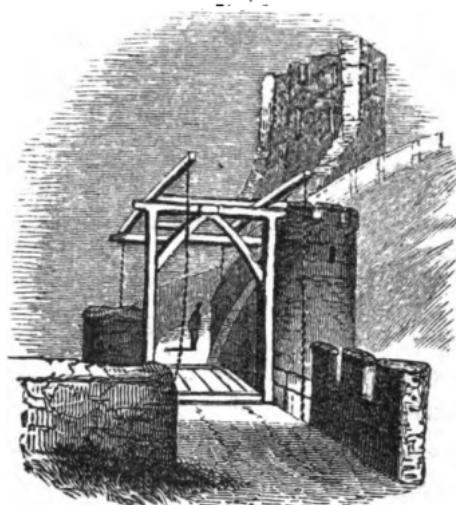
pere, so graphically given in the following beautiful lines :—

“ How fearful,
And dizzy 't is to cast one's eye so low !
The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles.
The fishermen, who walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice ; and yon tall anchoring barque
Diminish'd to her skiff, her skiff a buoy
Almost too small for sight. The murm'ring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd pebbles idly chafes,
Can scarce be heard so high.”

The gateway, placed between two towers, has evidently been machiolated. The approach to it by the narrow isthmus, was also flanked with numerous turrets, and the entrance triply defended with drawbridges and towers, particularly by the formidable arx, which seems, in early ages, to have been almost impregnable. Machiolations, (with which it is supposed this entrance was furnished,) are small projections over gates, supported by brackets, having open intervals at the bottom, through which melted lead, stones, and other missiles were thrown on the heads of the assailants; and likewise large weights were fastened to ropes or chains, by which, after they had taken effect, they were retracted by the besieged.

Within the gate is an advanced battery of two twelve-pound carronades, flanking the fosse; and a few yards beyond this was the old drawbridge, removed in the year 1818, and replaced by a

stone arch, under which is the fosse, which is continued southward along the foot of the western



THE OLD DRAWBRIDGE.

declivity of the castle hill, the whole length of the line of the wall. Beyond this arch, on the right, is a part of the ballium, to which there is a little acclivity; and here rises a stately tower, majestic even in ruin. This is the "Arx" mentioned by Leland, who also writes that there were two other towers, which defended the approach to this, and between them was a drawbridge; the vestiges are yet traceable. The still existing tower, which has been the keep, is a very lofty square Norman building, each side measuring 54 feet in breadth, (exclusive of the projection of the base,)

and 80 feet in height: it was flat-roofed, and originally covered with lead; and it formerly had an embattled parapet. The walls are about 12 feet thick, cased with squared stones, and inclosing a narrow staircase and passage, now broken and interrupted. The mortar, having been used in a fluid state, according to ancient custom, has received a solidity by age which renders it more impenetrable than even the stone of the building. There appears to have been, exclusive of the dungeon, three stories of very lofty rooms, one over another, each room between 20 and 30 feet high, and 10 yards square within the walls, with large recesses. The remains of a very large fire-place are visible in the lower apartment. The subterraneous room, or dungeon, is nearly filled up with stones and earth. The different stories have been vaulted and divided by strong arches; and private passages, formerly communicating with the staircases, are visible in some of the intervals of the casing of the walls. The windows, divided by round mullions, are in semicircular arched recesses, and are larger than usual in such buildings. These recesses are nearly 7 feet deep, upwards of 6 feet broad, and 10 feet in height. They have been used as magazines for gunpowder, of which they contained five-hundred barrels. In its original condition, the tower cannot have been less than 100 feet in height; and the ground base is, by barometrical admeasurement, (ascertained by frequent experiment,) 250 feet above the level of the sea.

On the south-east point of the castle yard, upon a projecting plain some distance below its summit, facing the bay and the haven, at a convenient height above the level of the sea, is the battery called the South Steel, erected in 1643, and rebuilt in 1748, when twelve eighteen-pounder guns were placed therein, one of which was on a traversing platform. A covered way, descending from the castle yard by a flight of steps, leads down to this battery, which is the principal defence of the town to the south ; and, from its favourable situation, might be made in some degree formidable. There was also a storehouse, with a guard-room, and a magazine where ammunition for cannon was deposited. Here were also preserved several old cannon balls, that were found lodged in the walls of the castle and the surrounding earth, some time after the siege. In July, 1850, the Admiralty placed a large gun of 32lb. calibre in this battery, for the use of the Coast Guard body stationed here and in the neighbourhood.

Further to detail the fortunes of this venerable fortress, is not consistent with our present plan. It must suffice to say that it has passed through all the vicissitudes peculiar to our feudal and unsettled times of government: it sometimes afforded shelter for royalty and its supporters, and at others it frowned defiance upon their assaults. John, the two first Edwards, and Richard III., the latter with his queen, visited it more than once; and for some time, the unfortunate Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., was governor,

and was taken here by the forces of the Earl of Pembroke. After sustaining several injuries during the wars between the Parliament and Charles I., it was probably dismantled, with several others, by an order of the government, in 1649.



BELOW THE BRIDGE AT THE CASTLE.

Under an arched vault in the castle yard, near the ruins of the ancient chapel, there is a reservoir of water, called "Lady's Well," supposed to be the spring mentioned by old historians, and to have been consecrated to the Virgin Mary. This reservoir, when filled, contains about forty tons of water, which is very transparent, and has been found by experiment to weigh lighter by one ounce in the Winchester gallon than any other water in the vicinity. The appearance of a spring in such a situation is extraordinary. Its distance from the

cliff is about twenty yards, and its height from the sea is three hundred feet; and there are no high lands above it, or on its level, within a mile of it. In the driest seasons this spring has suffered no diminution of its usual quantity.

The prospect with which the visitor may regale himself from these mouldering ruins, is exhilarating to the mind, and equally so to the eye. Every thing which can give beauty and interest to a landscape is within the compass of his view; whilst numerous objects, eminently adapted to awaken pleasing and salutary reflections, surround him. If he glance to the west, the country presents itself in rich variety of hill and dale. Before him, the town spreads itself at his feet; and in the distance, the bridge and sands, covered with youth, beauty, and fashion, seeking in different ways the possession of health or pleasure; whilst the ocean, rolling its billows, and uttering its everlasting murmur, presents a picture which should be seen to be fully appreciated.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The intimate connection of the venerable edifice of St. Mary's with much of the ancient history of Scarborough, and its association with the stirring events of past centuries, of which the beholder is reminded in viewing our time-honoured parish church, and its ruins, (evidences of its former magnificence,) render appropriate in this place, a

short account of it, from its foundation to its restoration, which was commenced in 1848, and completed in 1850.

This ancient structure stands upon a considerable elevation above the town; and from the church yard, which is crowded with memorials of the dead, a fine prospect is obtained. It has the appearance of a conventional church, and was built as early as the reign of King Stephen. It was given by King Richard I. to the Abbey of Cistercium, in Burgundy; a cell of which order was then established in Scarborough, and the connexion continued until the general suppression of alien priories by King Henry IV. The architecture appears to have been Anglo-Norman, which prevailed about the twelfth century; and at one time this church must have presented a very noble appearance.

Report says that the ground to the west of the church was the site of the Cistercian convent, and that the steps leading to it may yet be traced in the south wall near Spright Lane; but this cannot be positively affirmed.

From Leland's "Itinerary" it appears that, previously to the Reformation, this edifice was adorned with three handsome towers, two of which were at the western end, and one was over the centre of the transept. The clustered pillars observable in the western part of the nave appear, by their great strength, to have been built to support the two western towers.

History records that, during the siege of the castle in 1645, the centre tower of this church

was shaken so much, that in October, 1659, it fell, and carried with it a great part of the south wall of the nave. In the year 1660, a brief to enable the parishioners of Scarborough to rebuild their dilapidated parish church was granted: and the money raised thereby was expended in the rebuilding of part of the nave and the tower, as they stood previous to the recent restoration. The present steeple, which now singularly stands at the eastern end, was erected upon the ruins, and occupies the site of the transept tower.

In the church were various chantries and chantry altars. There were the chantries of the Virgin, of St. Stephen, St. James, and St. Nicholas; the chapels of St. Clement and St. Crux; and the chancels of Corpus Christi and St. Christopher: but it is impossible now to determine the precise position of any of these. All chantries, and the services connected with them, were abolished by a statute passed in the first year of the reign of King Edward VI.

To the east of the centre or transept tower, was the choir, the extent of which, eastward, is defined by the ruins of a fine Gothic window. There appears to have been side aisles in the chancel. Of the one on the north of the choir, the foundation only of the outer wall can now be traced. The one on the south had five Gothic windows, which were in a state of dilapidation from the time of the siege until the beginning of the last century, when they were entirely removed, being both dangerous and unsightly.

The defective and incommodious arrangement of the pews,—the dangerous state in which the galleries were known to be,—the general wretched condition of the church,—and, we are happy to say, a pious desire on the part of the visitors and inhabitants of Scarborough to raise this venerable building from the deplorable decay into which it had fallen, and to make it worthy of its sacred purpose, at length caused the subject of its restoration to be earnestly agitated. Indeed, so dilapidated had the church become, that at the conclusion of his charge to the clergy, at his Visitation in 1846, the Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce announced that he should probably be obliged to remove his Visitation at Scarborough to some other church; as he did not think it at all fitting that the churchwardens of the country parishes should have to assemble in a place where the solemnities of the service could not be properly presented before them.

A public subscription having been opened, by which, and by other voluntary means energetically used, it appeared the money required would be speedily realised, it was deemed advisable to commence the work of restoration; and, accordingly, on Sunday, October 15th, 1848, Divine service was celebrated in the church for the last time prior to its restoration.

In our chapter of "Places of Divine Worship," we shall give a brief sketch of St. Mary's as restored, and the particulars of the services held in the church.

There were also in Scarborough, centuries ago, besides the churches of St. Mary and St. Thomas, (the latter of which was completely destroyed in the civil wars, by the Parliamentary forces,)—those of St. Nicholas and St. Sepulchre; and the chapel of St. John, the Charnel chapel, and the chapel within the castle. For several interesting details respecting these ancient edifices, we refer the reader to a little work entitled “A Memorial of St. Mary’s, Scarborough,” to be had of the publisher of this Guide.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The municipal history of the borough of Scarborough commences at a very early date, soon after the building of the church and the castle. A charter of enfranchisement was granted by King Henry II., in the year 1181, establishing in this town the same privileges as were enjoyed by the citizens of York. This charter was confirmed by King John; and the liberties thus conferred were enlarged in 1253, by King Henry III., who added the manor of “Wallesgrave” to the lands already held in fee-simple, under the crown, by the burgesses of Scarborough. Succeeding monarchs confirmed these grants; but the old charter having been destroyed by the officer in charge of it, an inquisition was held to ascertain and reduce to writing, the ancient customs and mode of government of the borough, when a new charter, re-establish-

ing the former usages, was granted by Edward III., in 1356, on the unanimous application of a numerous meeting of the burgesses assembled at the chapter-house of the Friars Minors at Scarborough. By this charter, which was in operation with very little interruption, until the passing of the Municipal Act in 1835, the government of the town was vested in a common council of forty-four persons, viz., two bailiffs, two coroners, four chambelains, and thirty-six capital or select burgesses, annually arranged: the two bailiffs were by charter of King Henry V., made the only justices of the peace for the borough, with the usual powers of holding quarter sessions. They also presided in the court of pleas, and had many other privileges. These charters of Edward III. and Henry V. were confirmed by many of their successors.

The only changes introduced in the civil constitution of the borough, during this long series of years, were by Richard III. and Charles II. The former from local attachment, having twice visited Scarborough during his short reign, constituted it a county of itself under a mayor, sheriff, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four burgesses: the mayor and aldermen to act as justices of the peace, and the mayor being admiral within certain limits, was according to the charter, to be sworn into office “by our Constable of the Castle of Scardeburg.” This form of government did not continue much beyond the reign of that monarch, when former usages were resumed.

The change proposed by King Charles II., in

1684, was under an arbitrary measure for the remodelling of corporations, by introducing a mayor, aldermen, &c., to be removable at the pleasure of the crown, : it was set aside at the revolution in 1688, when the last of these mayors was “ thrown in a blanket,” (of which we give the following account;) and the borough again returned to ancient usages:—

King James II., using his utmost endeavours to restore the Roman Catholic religion throughout his dominions, caused a declaration to be published, on April, 27th, 1688, for liberty of conscience, and ordered the same to be read in every Protestant church in England. A copy of this being sent to the mayor of Scarborough, he ordered the minister to read the same publicly at the church, in the desk or pulpit, on the following Sunday. The conscientious minister, being no promoter of the king's intentions, refused to obey his orders; on which the mayor caned him in the reading-desk, during the time of divine service: this behaviour being much disliked by some of the congregation (though probably by none more than the divine himself,) was particularly taken up by a captain in the army, who was then at church. The officer took the liberty, on the next day, to send for the mayor, to the old Bowling Green; but the mayor taking no notice of this message, the captain sent a file of musketeers to compel his attendance: these having brought him to the aforesaid place, he was obliged to undergo the disgraceful ceremony of being tossed in a blanket. Very soon

after this his worship set out for London to obtain redress from the king, when his adversary thought it proper to leave Scarborough, and to follow him. But the death of the mayor while on his journey, and the abdication of the king soon after, delivered the officer from his fears, and put an end to any further proceedings.

King William suffered the town to be no longer governed by a mayor, but by two bailiffs, elected annually from the corporation. This form continued until the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, which placed the civil government of the town under a council of six aldermen and eighteen councillors periodically elected, from whom a mayor is annually chosen.

The mayor, and the other justices of the peace, appointed under a royal commission, act exclusively as magistrates for the borough and local jurisdiction; but the power of holding quarter sessions is vested solely in the recorder, who likewise presides in the court of pleas.

In the year 1349, the corporations of Hull and Scarborough entered into an agreement, that they and theirs should hereafter be mutually exempted in each place, from all manner of tolls, pontage, quayage, murage, customs, &c., to which they each affixed their corporate seals.

The records of the corporation shew, that there were several trading companies here so early as the year 1468, several of which remained incorporated so lately as the commencement of the present century, but none of these now exist.

The arms of the borough bear the marks of antiquity;—a watch-tower, (supposed to be a rude resemblance of the ancient castle,) a Norman ship, and a star, form the device of the seal of the corporation, with an inscription or legend in letters of Saxon or Lombardic character,—“SIGILLUM COMMUNE BURGENSIUM DE SCARDEBURG.”

It is a singular fact, that, notwithstanding the importance and antiquity of the borough, the persons of its chief magistrates, until the year 1852, were never adorned with any distinguishing emblem or insignia of office, characteristic of the station they occupied, and worthy of its purpose. Knowing and having felt this deficiency, JOHN WOODALL, Esq., the mayor for that year, on his retiring from office; and as a crowning act of the liberality which had marked the term of his mayoralty, presented to the mayor and corporation of Scarborough a collar and badge of massive gold, and expressed the hope that the chief magistrates of his native town would do him the favour to wear it on all occasions of public reception and official duty. This ornament is of the most highly finished description. The collar is composed of a rose, (the emblem of the county,) alternated at short distances throughout the whole length, (with the exception of the parts resting on the shoulders of the wearer,) with ornaments of a mediæval character; these ornaments are at once connected together and relieved, by links, after the manner of a chain. What may be termed the shoulder-pieces of the collar, are composed of the mayor's seal of

office,—a rudely formed ship, with two towers on the deck, and a similar one on the top of the mast, bearing the inscription “SIGILLUM VILLE DE SCARDEBURG.” To the collar is attached, in the form of a pendant, the badge, which consists of the common seal of the borough, represented below. The seal on the badge is encircled by a beautifully executed scroll border; a cable in gold (in keeping with the maritime character of the arms,) runs through the centre of the scroll. The whole decoration displays itself in an elegant manner when on the person. On the reverse side of the badge is the following simple inscription, which it is hoped may long serve to perpetuate the memory of the munificent donor—“THE GIFT OF JOHN WOODALL, Esq., TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF SCARBOROUGH. 9th NOVEMBER, 1852.”



ARMS OF THE BOROUGH.

We subjoin a list of those gentlemen who have filled the office of mayor since the passing of the Municipal Act, several of whom, it will be seen, have been called upon more than once to discharge

the duties which devolve upon the chief magistrate of the borough:—

1836	SAMUEL S. BYRON	1848	WM. HARLAND
1836	WM. HARLAND	1849	ROBERT TINDALL
1837	JOHN HESP	1850	E. H. HEBDEN
1838	THOMAS WEDDELL	1851	JOHN WOODALL
1839	THOMAS PURNELL	1852	JOHN HESP
1840	ROBERT TINDALL	1853	JOHN F. SHARPIN
1841	ROBERT TINDALL	1854	GEORGE WILLIS
1842	WM. HARLAND	1855	WM. HOLDEN
1843	ROBERT TINDALL	1856	JOHN WHELDON
1844	THOMAS WEDDELL	1857	HENRY SPURR
1845	THOMAS PURNELL	1858	HODGSON SMITH
1846	ROBERT TINDALL	1859	JOHN BARRY
1847	JOHN HESP		

A branch of the Yorkshire County Court for the Recovery of small Debts was established here in 1847. Courts are held monthly.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

Few, if any boroughs, are of higher antiquity than Scarborough. It has regularly sent two representatives to parliament ever since the 11th year of Edward I., 1282. We have no earlier record than this of any individuals being summoned from either city or borough by name. It has been supposed by some that the right of election was originally vested in the burgesses; but, if so, it was soon restricted to the common council, and the bailiffs were the returning officers. This was con-

tested by the freemen in 1736, but was lost, and the right was consequently confirmed to the corporation, and was only superseded by the Parliamentary Reform Act, in 1832, which extends the right of election to the £10 resident householders of Scarborough and Falsgrave; reserving to the former electors the right of voting so long as they continue to reside within seven miles of the town of Scarborough.

The representatives of the borough, since the passing of the Reform Act, have been as follows:—

- 1832 SIR J. V. JOHNSTONE, BT., AND SIR GEORGE CAYLEY, BT.
- 1835 SIR F. W. TRENCH AND SIR J. V. B. JOHNSTONE, BT.
- 1837 SIR F. W. TRENCH AND SIR T. C. STYLE, BT.
- 1841 SIR J. V. B. JOHNSTONE, BT., AND SIR F. W. TRENCH.
- 1847 SIR J. V. B. JOHNSTONE, BT., AND THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.
- 1851 G. F. YOUNG, Esq., *vice* THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.*
- 1852 SIR J. V. B. JOHNSTONE, BT., AND THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.
- 1857 SIR J. V. B. JOHNSTONE, BT., AND THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.
- 1857 (*December*) J. D. DENT, Esq., *vice* THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.*
- 1859 HON. W. DENISON AND SIR J. V. B. JOHNSTONE, BT.

* The election of 1851 was occasioned by the Earl of Mulgrave accepting an office in her Majesty's household. His lordship was defeated by G. F. Young, Esq. In 1857, after the general election of that year, his lordship accepted the Governorship of Nova Scotia, and resigned his seat for this borough. J. D. Dent, Esq., was elected to the vacant seat.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

“ Above the strand,
Rising within the bay’s prolonged recess,
Bold Scarbro’, and her slanting roofs appear
That reddens dimly, now the pallid beam
Of sunset strikes them.”

**SPA SALOON, &c.—CLIFF BRIDGE—MUSEUM—TOWN-HALL—
THEATRE—ODD FELLOWS’ HALL—SAVINGS’ BANK—POST
OFFICE—MARKET HALL.**



ILL of late, Scarborough could not boast of much that was elegant or attractive in its structures; the last few years, however, have witnessed a great improvement. All our edifices, with one or two exceptions, are plain but commodious. A brief notice of the principal of these we shall now present to our readers. The first in importance alike to the visitor and the inhabitant of Scarborough, is

THE SPA.

The discovery of our spa is not marked by any of those marvellous occurrences to which some of



Drawn by E.B. Carter.

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The exterior and front of Municipal Hall, Surbiton.

our neighbours are fond of alluding, when tracing the origin and history of their mineral waters. We are not indebted to the instinct of the swine or the stag, nor the fluttering of the pigeon or lapwing, as at Bath, Harrogate, or Cheltenham, for the detection of the medicinal properties of our waters; but simply to the observations of an intelligent female. An early writer upon these waters, in 1660, says, that Mrs. Farrer, a sensible, intelligent lady, the wife of a respectable merchant who lived at Scarborough, about the year 1620, while occasionally walking along the shore, observed the stones over which the water passed to have received a russet colour, and finding it to have an acid taste, different to the surrounding springs, and to receive a purple tincture from galls, thought it probably might have a medicinal property; and having, therefore, made an experiment herself, and persuaded others to do the same, it was found to be efficacious in some complaints, and became the usual physic of the inhabitants. It was afterwards in great reputation with the citizens of York, and the gentry of the county; and at length was so very generally recommended, that several persons came from great distances to drink it, preferring it before all the others they had formerly frequented, even the Italian, French, and German spas.

The first cistern for collecting the waters was built in 1698. The spa has since undergone many vicissitudes. In the year 1737, the house was destroyed by the slight shock of an earthquake; the

solid earth behind the house sunk, and forced up the sand and soil around, for the space of 100 yards, to eighteen or twenty feet above its level. The ground thus raised was twenty-six yards in breadth; and the staith, notwithstanding its great weight, (supposed to be about 2468 tons,) rose entire, twelve feet higher than its former position, and was forced out forward to the sea, the distance of about twenty yards. This convulsion for some time so buried the springs, that doubts were entertained for their recovery; but after a very diligent search they were found.

The old house, together with a great part of the staith on which it stood, having been destroyed by a violent storm in the month of February, 1836, the building which the present large and handsome structure has superseded, was commenced in 1837. It was erected by Mr. John Barry, from plans by Mr. Henry Wyatt. The building was in the castellated style, and was much admired for its chaste and elegant appearance. It was opened to the public on the 16th of August, 1839. It was enlarged in the year 1847, when considerable improvements were made in the walks and terraces, the cliffs, sea-walls, &c.

The increasing patronage bestowed upon this much-loved resort, obliged the Cliff-Bridge Company to adopt measures for the better accomodation of the thousands of persons who daily throng their grounds during the season; and consequently in the autumn of 1856, the committee conferred with the eminent architect, Sir Joseph Paxton, on

the subject of remodelling and enlarging the saloon. Sir Joseph furnished plans for the undertaking, which were approved by the committee, and the work was proceeded with at the close of the following season, 1857. The new structure was opened to the public on Tuesday, the 20th July, 1858, the inaugural festival consisting of a musical concert on a grand scale, which was given by the Company's band, under the direction of Mr. F. B. Yahr.

The "Scarborough Gazette" of the 22nd July, 1858, contained a full descriptive account of the new building in all its details; and as the readers of this little work will doubtless desire to be acquainted with the particulars, we have pleasure in transferring to these pages the statement alluded to:—

"The new building, which was opened to the public for the first time on Tuesday evening last, was erected from the designs of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., and Mr. George H. Stokes, of 7, Pall Mall, East, London; and from its being so admirably adapted for the purposes intended, combined with the beauty of its situation, it cannot fail in being a most important additional attraction at this already fashionable and lovely resort.

"The new saloon occupies a position at the south end of the old building, which was erected some few years ago, and is approached from the north end by a broad colonnade, 188 feet long, formed with a corrugated iron roof, supported on ornamental iron columns and brackets. The site of the building involved the extension of the sea-wall, which has accordingly been done, and by which means an esplanade has been formed, next the sea-wall, which, when asphalted, will be the most beautiful promenade any place in England can boast of. The foundations of the building, and the square brick piers supporting the iron columns, rest on the solid rock some 20 feet below the ground line; the whole area

of the building is filled in with rammed earth to within five feet of the floor level, and the entire surface is covered with a bed of concrete, 18 inches thick, on which the sleeper walls, supporting the floor joists, are built.

"The plan of the building externally is that of a parallelogram with projections at the angles, to break the outlines. The sides towards the sea, and the south end, are surrounded by a colonnade, which is raised so as to form a terrace four feet above the ground line of the esplanade; it will be approached by a flight of stone steps, running the entire length of the new and old building and the colonnade at the north end. This colonnade forms a promenade at the gallery level about 320 feet in length, and is supported on cast iron columns and ornamental brackets: the columns are hollow, and are made to conduct the water from the roof. The ends of the building, internally, are nearly octagonal, the angles, or towers, being occupied by the circular stone staircase to the gallery, orchestra, and promenade. The south end of the saloon is occupied by the orchestra, which is capable of holding 50 performers; underneath and at the side of the orchestra are retiring rooms for the conductor, musicians, &c., together with lavatory, water-closets, and other conveniences.

"The principal façade is simple in design, but characteristic of the purpose to which the building is appropriated; it consists of a series of compartments formed by plain pilasters, between which is a segmental or semicircular-headed window; above there is a moulded stone cornice and blocking course, with a pedestal over each pilaster; the angular towers or projections have double pilasters at the angles, and are raised above the other parts of the building, and finished with a stone balustrade.

"The exterior walls are built of Whitby stone, lined on the inside with brick, and enclosing an area that will accommodate with the galleries, 2,000 persons when seated. The internal dimensions of the building are 98 feet 6 inches long, 56 feet wide, and 44 feet high.

"The roof of the centre portion of the building is of the kind usually known as the Mansard roof, and is strongly framed, being formed on the inside with curved ribs 12 inches by 7 inches and 32 feet span, composed of wood fletches in three thicknesses, and in 6 feet lengths; the two outside fletches are of fir, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and the centre one is of oak, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; these fletches are cross-jointed, keyed at the ends, and bolted together with

half-inch bolts. The roof is supported on ornamental cast iron columns, 7 inches in diameter, and 18 feet from centre to centre.

"The interior galleries are supported on cast iron columns, cased with wood and cement; they are fluted and have ornamental caps and bases. The seats are stuffed, and covered with red velvet, and are supported on iron standards securely fastened to the floor. The gallery is enclosed by a cast iron railing of ornamental design. The decorations are by Mr. Crace, of London.

"The temperature of the building will be regulated by means of ventilators placed in the roof, protected on the outserside by louvre boarding, and covered on the inside with perforated zinc; to this means of ventilation may be added that afforded by the windows on the gallery floor, the semicircular heads of which are made to swing on centres. The ceiling is executed in Parian cement, and has an enriched bracketed cornice; it is deeply covered and formed into compartments, with moulded ribs; in each of these compartments is an oval-shaped moulded panel, which is to be decorated where not used for the purpose of ventilation.

"On the occasion of evening concerts and other amusements, the hall will be brilliantly lighted by means of sun-burners, of novel design, the efficiency and beautiful effect of which were so much admired by the company at the concert on Tuesday evening; and the arrangements for heating the building with hot water will enable the temperature of summer to be obtained in the coldest weather.

"The means of communication between the new and old building is by a spacious vestibule, lighted by a glass roof, on the ridge and furrow principle, adopted by Sir Joseph Paxton with so much success at the Crystal Palace, and other places. The vestibule is to serve the purpose of a refreshment saloon.

"The old building has undergone considerable alteration in order to make it correspond with the new; the Gothic parapet and chimneys have been removed, and a new balustrade, in keeping with the style of the music hall, contributes to give a unique effect to the whole.

"A plan has been prepared by Sir Joseph Paxton for laying out the precipitous ground in the rear of the building, with walks, fountains, and other ornamental features. The works have already been commenced, and when finished, the Spa Saloon and grounds cannot fail to command the admiration and patronage of

all classes. A pavilion of ornamental design has been erected on the esplanade, in which the Company's band will perform daily during the season.

"The contractor for the foundations was Mr. Shaftoe, of York; the gas fittings and warming apparatus were executed by Mr. May, of London; and the contractors for the whole of the other works were Messrs. Smith and Caywood, of Scarborough, in connection with Messrs. Kirby, Tindall, Gibson, and Parker, of this place. The whole has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Bulmer, the clerk of the works.

"The carriage-road and the extension of the promenade were designed by and carried out under the inspection of Messrs. John Barry & Sons, of this place. Mr. Barry has for many years been connected with the work at the Spa,—the substantial sea-wall of which the present is an enlargement; the saloon itself as it existed prior to the newly completed structure; and very much of the elegance and taste developed throughout the grounds; are the satisfactory results of Mr. Barry's skill. To him the Cliff-Bridge Company and the public are especially indebted for the carriage-drive, from the foot of the bridge to the music hall, which now constitutes an important and a valuable feature of the Company's property. The carriage-road commences at the north end of the promenade, and extends along the foot of the cliff until it reaches the highroad leading to the sands. It is 30 feet in width (including a footpath), and is protected from the sea by a substantial stone wall and parapet of 850 feet in length. By means of this carriage-road parties will now be able to reach the music hall, and the buildings on the Spa at all times of tide, and enjoy an evening's recreation, which in wet and stormy weather they were formerly deprived of. The sea-wall of the promenade has been extended southward in a direct line about 300 feet, terminating with a circular end up to the Cliff. At the south end of the promenade there is an easy incline down to the sands, forming a footpath and cartroad, protected from the sea by an apron of solid masonry. The area of the promenade has been increased 2800 superficial yards, which, together with the old promenade and the carriage-road, gives a sea frontage of 1600 feet in length.

"The greater portion of the stone for the outer face of the walls was obtained during the summer of last year from the cliffs of Stainton Dale, by the use of lighters, towed by a steam-tug.

The whole of these works were performed under a contract by Mr. John Shaftoe, of York."

The spa consists of two wells; the one known as the north, or chalybeate, the other as the south, or salt well. The water in both wells has been analysed again and again, with different results, as chemical science has advanced. But from the care with which the last analysis was made, by Richd. Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., our readers may fully depend upon its accuracy. We give the results in his own words:—

"Estimating such of the saline contents of the water as are usually crystallised to be in that state, one gallon of the north spring contains—

Azotic Gas	6.3 cubic inches.
Chloride of Sodium (common salt).....	26.64 grains.
Crystallized Sulphate of Magnesia	142.68 "
Crystallized Sulphate of Lime	104.00 "
Bicarbonate of Lime	48.26 "
Bicarbonate of Protoxide of Iron	1.84 "
Total contents.....	323.42 "

"In analysing the water of the south spring, the same plan was exactly followed as in the former; the contents of a gallon are found to be—

Azotic Gas.....	7.5 cubic inches.
Chloride of Sodium (common salt).....	29.63 grains.
Crystallized Sulphate of Magnesia	225.33 "
Crystallized Sulphate of Lime	110.78 "
Bicarbonate of Lime	47.80 "
Bicarbonate of Protoxide of Iron	1.81 "
Total contents.....	415.35 "

Temperature, 49° with very little variation.

"I observed that a trace of oxide of manganese appeared to exist in both waters; the quantity was so exceedingly minute, that it was impossible to determine it."

The following opinions, by medical writers of eminence, on the properties and uses of these waters, may be acceptable to our readers:—

Dr. James Johnson, in reference to the analyses given above, states his opinion that these waters are entitled to some rank in the scale of tonic and aperient waters; and considers them applicable to the long catalogue of dyspeptic complaints where no active inflammatory action is going on in any organ or part of the body.

The late Dr. Belcombe, who resided some time in Scarborough, thus writes in 1798, on the medical virtues of the south spring:—

"The general effect of the south well water, when drank in sufficient quantities, is to act gently on the bowels or kidneys, and sometimes on both; but without harassing or fatiguing. On the contrary, it strengthens and exhilarates. It is serviceable in debility and relaxation of the stomach, in nervous disorders, scurvy, struma or swelled glands, chlorosis and particular weakness. It has been found very useful in a variety of chronic complaints, attended by habitual costiveness. These complaints are often accompanied by some degree of jaundice, or are frequently subsequent to it, to sedentary life, to long-continued and painful affections of the mind, to long tedious illness, to ague, to residence in hot climates, and sometimes to intemperance. In such cases, a small glass of this water, repeated every day for some time, produces the most desired and permanent effect, even when very powerful medicines have not been found to answer, or only to afford temporary relief. Most commonly, however, two, three, or even four half-pints, taken at proper intervals, and repeated daily, are required, although no very great constipation may have preceded.

"Some diseases of the stomach are much relieved by this

water, others are increased by its use, especially all those proceeding from habitual intemperance. But the sickness arising from occasional excess is often wonderfully relieved by a glass or two of this water. It sometimes affords relief in the gravel, as well as in several pains of the loins, whose seat appears to be in the kidneys, although they are generally called rheumatic. Diseases that are generally comprehended under the appellation of scurvy; as pimples, red face, eruptions in various parts of the body, roughness of the skin, or scurf, &c., are often cured by a long continued use of the south well water. Some remarkable instances of this kind have come to my knowledge, both in the inhabitants of the town and in strangers. In those disorders so much water should be drank daily, at proper intervals, as will produce some sensible effect upon the bowels."

Dr. Granville, in his well known work, "The Spas of England," has the following remarks:—

"Even from the little I have said," remarks Dr. Granville, "an inference may be drawn that, after a course of the Harrogate water, the daily use of the south spring water of Scarborough would form the most appropriate and beneficial appendix to the treatment of a vast number of disorders, for the cure of which the powerful and exciting effect of the sulphuretted waters had been deemed necessary; as that remedy may have set up a morbid sensibility of the nerves of the stomach, and an irritability of its lining membrane, which a feeble solution of bicarbonate of protoxide of iron combined with half a drachm or a drachm of Empson salts, would be calculated entirely to remove. I must therefore, invite the attention of medical men who may have to send invalids to Harrogate, and that of invalids themselves who may happen to go to Harrogate without advice, and feel grieved, after a course of the waters, to find that their stomach is in an irritable condition,—to the fact, that by going afterwards to Scarborough, they will find means to counteract that unpleasant result."

The north well differs in some respects from the south. Dr. Belcombe says of it:—

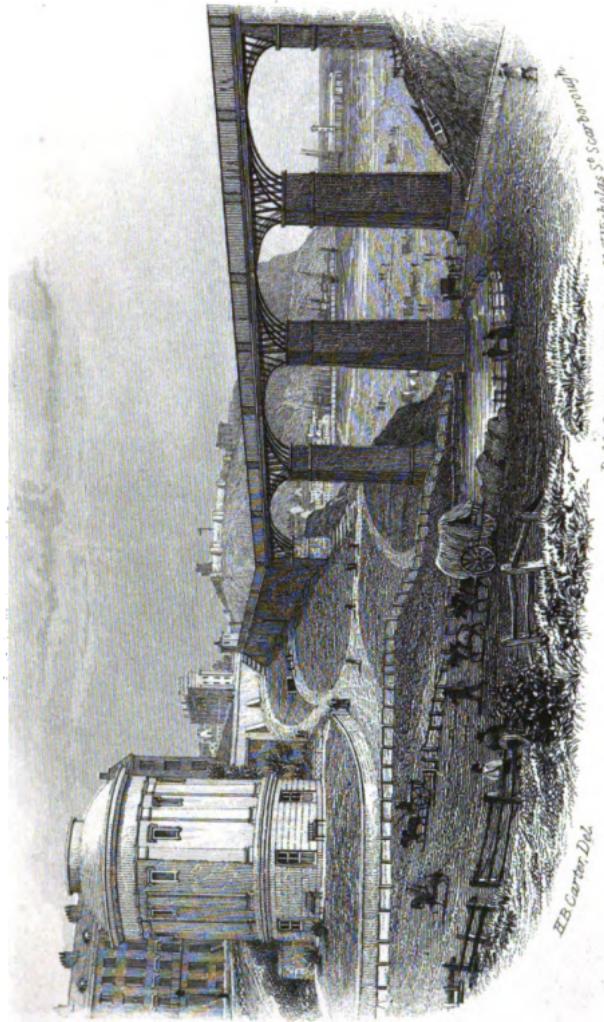
"The chalybeate, or north well water has little or no opening property. It braces and generally passes off by urine. Hence it is preferable in most of those complaints in which the bowels will not bear the south well water. In all cases of general weakness and relaxation, its virtues are acknowledged; and I observe that the water-servers generally recommend it to the delicate of their own sex, and I believe with good success. It is apt, however, to heat, and sometimes sits heavy. This may be prevented by taking a glass of the south well water at the same time.

"The north well water is peculiarly useful in a variety of nervous cases, particularly those consequent on confinement, dissipation, or a town life, where the bowels require no assistance. It is also serviceable in those very numerous cases, which occur to females at that time of life when the growth seems disproportionate to the strength. This complaint is mostly distinguished by a pale complexion, depraved appetite, weariness, and pains in the limbs, palpitation, &c.

"To reap any material advantage, these waters must be drank at the fountain; for as their virtue, in some measure, depends upon an elastic fluid or gas, which quickly escapes from the water, they must necessarily lose some of their properties by being conveyed to any distance. This circumstance, although of importance, is not properly attended to, except by persons who have experienced the advantage of it. The custom, therefore, of sending for the water to the lodging houses ought as much as possible to be avoided; more particularly as some exercise should be taken after each glass to assist its effects.

"In all cases where the patient is able, walking is preferable to every other exercise; next, riding on horseback; and, last of all, in a carriage. The best time for drinking the waters is before breakfast; but some persons cannot bear the coldness of these waters fasting; in which case they may be conveniently drank about two hours after breakfast. When they sit heavy, or when the stomach is delicate, they are drank a little warm. By this practice their virtues are diminished; the addition of a tea-spoonful of brandy, tincture of cardamons, or æther, &c., is preferable. The dose cannot be ascertained but by trial.

"Those who bathe and drink the waters the same day, generally bathe first; this seems a proper precaution, especially for such as are delicate; who ought, indeed, rather to bathe and drink the



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E. Carter, Del.

Museum & Cliff Bridge Scarborough

waters on alternate days. Those who are robust will sometimes drink the waters on the same day both before and after bathing. Every year, however, gives some instances that both bathing and drinking the waters are practised inadvertently; often in diseases in which they are improper."

The opinions of the faculty on the virtues of these waters are unanimous. Simple, however, as is their agency in disease, it is in all cases advisable to obtain medical advice before taking them; many instances having occurred of the evil results of their improper application in various disorders of the system.

Having briefly sketched the history of the erections at the Spa, and given some details respecting the virtues of the healing spring, we proceed to describe, very briefly, the buildings of a public character which our town possesses. And, here, connected with the spa, that beautiful promenade known as

THE CLIFF BRIDGE,

claims our notice. This very elegant structure was projected by the late R. Cattle, Esq., of York, and the foundation stone was laid Novem. 29th, 1826, by E. H. Hebden, Esq., the then senior bailiff of this borough. It was opened to the public on the 19th of July, 1827, the anniversary of the coronation of his Majesty George IV. The dimensions are—length, 414 feet; breadth, 13½ feet. Its original cost was about £9,000. Greater security has been added to the cliff by a sea wall; and the bridge at the northern end has been em-

bellished with two ornamental lodges for the gate-keepers.

Few places in Scarborough present so much that is attractive to the visitor as the bridge. Necessarily select in its company, the promenade exhibits in the season, an assemblage of beauty and fashion, listening to the strains of a well-conducted band, with all the indications of satisfaction and delight. The prospect, too, is at once extensive and varied; and with the saloon and the walks about the spa, a picture is constituted which is not often equalled, and seldom excelled.

Rising above the spa, and connected with it and the Cliff Bridge, is the Esplanade, now a place of fashionable resort, and one of the most attractive parts of the town. The promenade, which runs the whole length of the front of the buildings, commands one of the most delightful and varied prospects which the panorama affords. The sands, the spa, and the town, are within the circle of vision; whilst the ocean lies in all its majesty before it. The great number of visitors rambling here at every hour of the day, shews the estimation in which this locality is held by them.

In the vicinity of the Cliff Bridge, and immediately below Cliff Bridge Terrace, is

THE MUSEUM.

This neat and beautiful repository of the remains of a former world, was originated by a few individuals connected with the Philosophical and Arch-

æological Society in this town. The foundation stone was laid on the 9th April, 1828, by Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., the president, and bore the following record of the interesting event, inscribed on a brass plate :—

THIS BUILDING, ERECTED FOR A MUSEUM,
BY SUBSCRIPTION OF THE MEMBERS OF
THE SCARBOROUGH PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
WAS BEGUN APRIL THE NINTH, 1828.
THE PRINCIPAL PROJECTORS WERE
SIR J. V. B. JOHNSTONE, BARONET, PRESIDENT;
THOMAS DUESBURY, ESQ., (WHO PRESENTED THE COLLECTION
OF THE LATE THOMAS HINDERWELL, ESQ.);
ROBERT TINDALL, JUN., ESQ., CHAIRMAN OF THE
BUILDING COMMITTEE;
JOHN DUNN, ESQ., SECRETARY;
WM. SMITH, ESQ., GEOLOGIST;
MR. BEAN AND MR. WILLIAMSON, NATURALISTS.

The museum is a rotunda, of the Roman Doric order, 37 feet 6 inches in its external diameter, and 50 feet high. The basement contains the library, keeper's room, and laboratory. It was, we believe, originally proposed to add wings radiating from the central building, which should then be entirely used as a museum. The principle room is 35 feet high, and is lighted from a dome. It is not compatible with the design of the present sketch to detail the several points of beauty which a mind familiar with architectural designs will at once discover here; yet there are some parts so exquisitely beautiful that it would be impossible to pass them over. The cornice that surrounds the building has scarcely its equal; it was taken

from the Theatre Marcellus, at Rome. The windows, designed more for the admission of air than light, are taken from the temple of the god Ridiculo, at Rome. The staircase to the gallery is similar to the one in the library at the chapter-house of York Minster, and the model of both from the same temple. The society is indebted to R. H. Sharp, Esq., architect, of York, for the very chaste and truly classical design; and though crippled in his plan by the limited resources of the society, yet it has called forth the approbation of many distinguished visitors, and will certainly hand down his name to posterity with honour.

The circular plan of the building was suggested by the late W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., the justly celebrated geologist, as being more capable of exhibiting, in one of simple and intelligible form, the stratification of the rocks of Great Britain, than could be obtained by any other method.

The aquarium, which has been added to the treasures of the museum, will be found a most interesting object, containing a variety of marine life which can only be seen under similar circumstances. This has now become one of the greatest attractions of the collection.

THE TOWN-HALL.

This is a commodious building, situated in St. Nicholas Street, in which the sessions are held, and all the business of the corporation is trans-

acted. The large room is often used for concerts, and for the public meetings of the various societies in the town. A portrait of George III., painted by Stewartson, is suspended over the chair; and the room is also graced by portraits of the late Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, a celebrated musician of Scarborough, who attained the age of 103 years, painted by the late J. Jackson, Esq., R.A.; and of Peter Murray, Esq., M.D., an esteemed inhabitant still resident here, painted by Mr. Crighton.

THE THEATRE.

This was for many years the only place of public amusement in Scarborough. It is a commodious building, situate in St. Thomas Street. It has just undergone a series of alterations and improvements, which have not only increased the convenience of the house, but have rendered it elegant and attractive. During the season, some of the most distinguished performers of the day are frequently engaged; and the theatre nightly receives the patronage of the nobility and gentry visiting the town.

THE HALL OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Immediately adjoining Christ Church, in Vernon Place, is the hall, originally belonging to the society of Odd Fellows of this place. The foun-

dation stone was laid by Thos. Purnell, Esq., the then mayor, on the 4th of February, 1840. In this stone was deposited a leaden box, enclosing a document recording the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship in Scarborough, with several particulars relative to the order in general. The building is in the Grecian style of architecture. At the front are two fluted Doric columns, and above these are two fluted ones of the Ionic order, supporting the



THE HALL OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

middle cornice. Above this, and under the pediment, is inscribed the motto, "AMICITIA, AMOR,
ET VERITAS," and a shield charged with part of the emblems used in the order, carved in basso
relievo. Considerable alterations are being contemplated while these pages are in course of publication.

THE SAVINGS' BANK.

This building is in King Street, and is a neat stone-fronted edifice, and contains offices for the transaction of business, with a good room, which is sometimes used, with permission of the trustees, by the committees of different societies, for the management of their affairs. The bank was established in 1818, and in it was vested a capital of £59,696, belonging to 1,822 depositors.

THE POST OFFICE.

This establishment, which for some years was situated at No. 50, and until very recently, at No. 20, Newbro' Street,—is now conducted in convenient and commodious premises, specially adapted to the purposes of a post office, at the corner of Market Hall Street, Queen Street. The situation is one of great convenience to the public, being in the centre of the business part of the town. Receiving-houses have been opened within the last

few years. These are at convenient distances from the general office, viz., at 20, Huntriss Row; at the Railway Station; at 7, North Marine Road; and 28, Merchants Row. A pillar letter-box has been erected on the Esplanade, at the corner of Albion Road.

THE MARKET-HALL.

The market-hall in St. Helen's Square was erected by the Scarborough Public Market Company on the site occupied by the old Shambles and the incongruous mass of buildings adjacent thereto. The company obtained an Act of Parliament in the year 1852, under which they received powers to erect halls in St. Helen's Square and its vicinity; to improve the several approaches leading thereto; and also to erect a range of public abattoirs.

The market-hall, which is situated on the east side of St. Helen's Square, is in the Tuscan style of architecture; the principal front is entirely of Whitby stone; the sides and east front are of brick, with stone quoins, cornices, &c. The external dimensions are—151 feet 6 inches in length, and 111 feet 8 inches in breadth: the internal width, from the front of the shops on either side, is 80 feet; and the height in this clear space is 50 feet to the ridge. The roof is of iron and glass, of simple construction, and abundant light is derived from it and from the semi-circular lights

over the shops. The hall is well ventilated, and the lighting is also efficient.

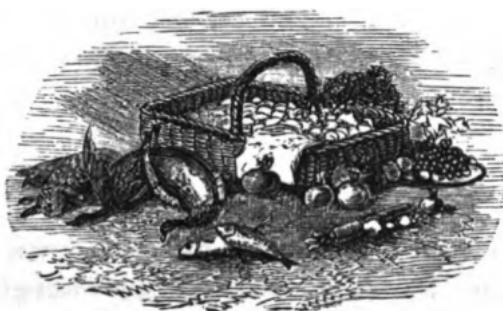
The market is divided into about 36 shops, and the whole area underneath the hall is cellared, part of which is used as a "lower market," for the sale of fish and of other articles; the remaining part is used for the stowage of various commodities, as fruit, &c.

Ranges of stalls run down the hall, so that the market is divided lengthwise into long and spacious avenues, with stalls, or shops and stalls, on each side; there is also a central avenue, running from north to south, (with an entrance on the south side of the market,) in which it was intended to erect an ornamental fountain.

There are two spacious gateways at each end of the market, and one at the south side.

The site of this hall cost the company about £9,000, and the building upwards of £7,000. The late Mr. Jno. Irvin, of Scarborough, was the company's architect.

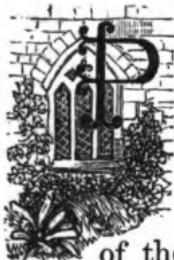
The hall was opened for the use of the public on the 2nd of August, 1853.



PLACES OF DIVINE WORSHIP.

"Where thro' the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
The pealing anthems swell the notes of praise."

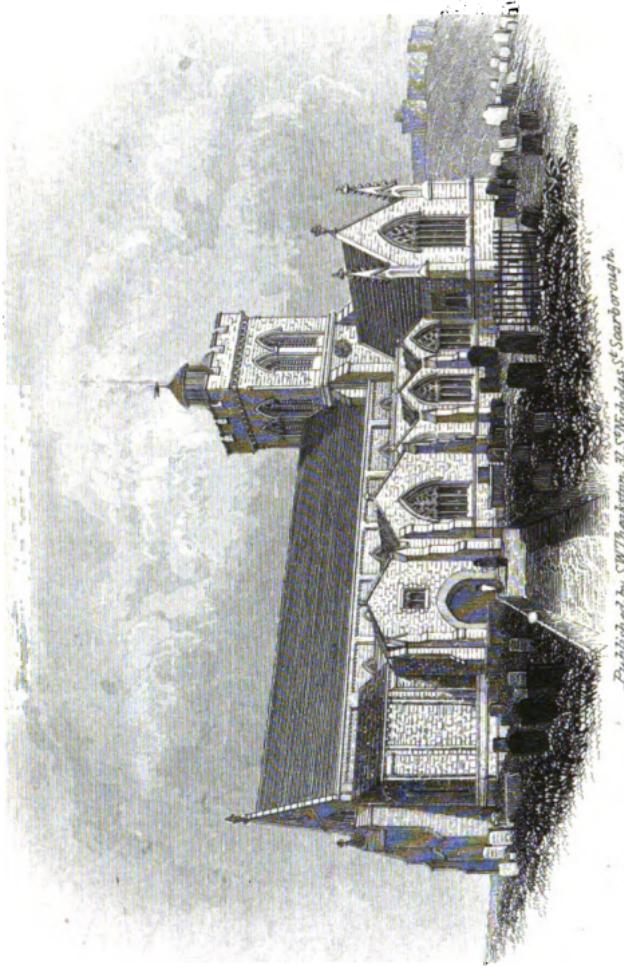
ST. MARY'S (THE PARISH) CHURCH—CHRIST CHURCH—ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—INDEPENDENT CHAPEL—WESLEYAN CHAPEL—EBENEZER CHAPEL—PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL—FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE—WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION TABERNACLE—BETHEL—BAR (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH—ST. PETER'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH—THE CEMETERY.



PROBABLY no town in the empire, of the same size, possesses a greater number of places for the worship of God than Scarborough. Accommodation for this purpose is furnished in every part of the town. The largest and most venerable of these buildings, and therefore that which first claims our attention, is

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

In a former chapter, we brought down the history of the Parish Church of Scarborough, to the



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St. Mary's Church, Sandrough!

period of its restoration. We shall now briefly notice the improvements that have been effected in this work, by which the interior of the church has been made to conform to the rules of ecclesiastical architecture; and to present, to those who remember its previous condition, a striking contrast to its former unsightly appearance, caused by the incongruous grouping of the pews, and the various deformities which a necessary economy had rendered almost unavoidable in the repairing of the injuries sustained by the church during the siege in 1645.

As we have before stated, on Sunday, October 15th, 1848, Divine service was celebrated in the church for the last time prior to its restoration. It was re-opened by his Grace the Archbishop of York, on Thursday, 25th July, 1850.

We extract the following notice of St. Mary's as restored, from a little book entitled "A Memorial of St. Mary's, Scarborough," by the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A., and which can be had of the publisher of this work:—

"ST. MARY'S AS RESTORED."

"**EXTERIOR.—West Elevation.**—The original western elevation consisted of two towers. In the recent restoration, the lower portions of these towers have been in great part rebuilt, and are now made sound up to the height of the first water-table above the base. The windows and mouldings have been made exact restorations of the originals, for which in each case there was good and sufficient evidence. This elevation consists of a centre and two remains of towers; and, beyond the north aisle, an aisle of ample dimensions with a gable.

"In the centre compartment is the former doorway of Perpendicular insertion, replaced. It projects slightly from the face of the wall, and has an acutely-pointed gable over it, within which is a niche. Over this, and resting upon a string, is a window of three unequal lancets, separated by shafts, and surmounted by a continuous dripstone. In the gable is a wheel window of eight compartments, separated by shafts, and having three-foiled heads. On the apex of the gable is a wheel cross. This compartment is flanked by buttresses of two stages, with canopied heads. These have been built as additions to the Anglo-Norman ones, to resist the thrust of the arches, which had formerly failed.

"In each of the lower stories of the original western towers, is a lancet with shafts and drips. The basement mouldings, which are peculiar, and similar to those on the tower of Weobley Church, Herefordshire, have been carefully restored. The restoration of the whole of this portion of the building is of later character than the original west front, which is rather anterior to the First Pointed period.

"It is not known what was the precise character of the west front between the towers originally, but the new work has been made to assimilate as nearly as possible with that in the clerestory of the nave.

"To the north of this is an aisle under a gable, lighted by a Decorated window of three lights, 5-foiled, and having a circle in the head, enclosing three 5-foils in circles, with a 4-foil over the same light. At the north angle are square-set buttresses of two stages, and on the apex is a plain cross.

"*South Elevation.*—The general feature of this elevation consists of a clerestory to the nave, of six compartments, and a porch and four chapels, occupying the whole length of the aisle, which they conceal, and each presenting a gable to the south. East of these are the south transept and tower, terminating the east end of the nave.

"The clerestory consists of single lancet lights with shafts in each compartment, which are separated by flat buttresses running up into the corbel table, ornamented chiefly with notch heads. The dripstones to the windows run along the wall and round the buttresses. Westward of the porch, the lowest story of the original south-west tower presents the same features as its western front already described.

"The porch consists of two stories; the lower one having a plain stone semicircular vault. The entrance archway has plain jambs, and is surrounded with a drip; above which is a square-headed window lighting the parvis. The whole is flanked by buttresses of three stages, the upper one terminated with a pyramidal head. The parvis has been restored to its original use, and is now entered by a staircase within the porch.

"The chapels are separated by buttresses of similar character, and with the exception of the western one, are nearly the same size. The window of this last one (as of all the rest) is Decorated, and it consists of four lights 5-foiled, with flowing tracery in the head. The lights form two ogee-headed fenestellæ, divided by a bold mullion, bearing on its face a three-quarters roll moulding or shaft, with a base and capital. The tracery mouldings are of two orders. This, though a rich window, has rather a stiff effect, from the line of the centre mullion being continued through the head. The other chapels are lighted by three-light 5-foiled windows with circles of varied tracery in the heads. The roof of the nave, as also that of the south transept, has been restored to its original pitch, and covered with green Westmoreland slate.

"On the west side of the south transept is a square-headed window of three lights with decorated tracery. On the south side is a large window of five lights, 5-foiled, with reticulated tracery, under a pointed head. The gable is surmounted by a cross; and the angles of the transept are strengthened by engaged angular buttresses, which run up into crocketted finals of large dimensions. On the east side is a window of Perpendicular character of four lights 5-foiled, the upper lights 3-foiled and 4-foiled, and strengthened by embattled transoms. The window inserted under the archway of the former choir aisle is of three lights 5-foiled, the upper lights 3-foiled, with a 4-foiled in the head.

"The east window of the quasi-chancel is of five lights, Decorated, the centre one 5-foiled, the remainder 3-foiled. It has circles in the head, divided into compartments, with two intersecting triangles, the smaller compartments 3-foiled, the centre one 6-foiled. It has no drip. This window may be described as belonging to the class 'quasi-continuous,' having between the fenestellæ, or smaller windows, a single light, which may be called the complementary light, and together with them support-

ing a circular light filled in with triangular foliated tracery. The tracery mouldings are of two orders. The window has been made of earlier character than the rest, on account of its connection internally with the nave. Externally, its character was not so much regarded, and hence its plainness. The decision on the proper form, the writer is informed, cost much deliberation, inconsistency in one way or other being almost unavoidable.

"The stained glass for this window has been given by W. Harland, Esq., M.D. In the five lights are figures of our Saviour and the four Evangelists: below these are representations of The Annunciation, The Birth of Our Saviour, The Wise Men's Offering, The Presentation in the Temple, and The Marriage Feast of Cana. In the centre of the tracery is The Cross-bearing Lamb.

"The east end of the original north aisle has a window similar to that already described as opening from the south transept into the original south aisle of the choir; and the present north aisle has an east window similar to that at the west.

"North Elevation."—The north side of the present north aisle is divided into five compartments by buttresses of two stages each, which die away in the wall. In the west compartment is a doorway with a niche over it. The old doorway has been raised up. The re-building of this great north aisle has been from the surface upwards only, because the fall of the ground is such that the aisle naturally stands higher externally than the rest of the church, though internally it is the same; and it was not desirable to attempt lowering the surface of the churchyard. Constructively, this arrangement will be made available in keeping the interior of the church free from damp. In each of the other bays is a window of three lights, 5-foiled, having mullions which intersect in the head; the spaces are filled in with 4-foil, and the drips end in plain returns. This aisle is re-built on the foundation of the former one, but is very properly of earlier character, being Decorated. The clerestory windows on the north do not appear, being enclosed within the original roof of the north aisle, and as will be presently seen, forming internally a kind of triforium.

"INTERIOR.—The plan of the interior consists of a nave with aisles, extended on the south by chapels, and on the north by a broader aisle, commonly called 'St. Nicholas's.' Within the lower story of the east tower is a quasi-chancel or sacra-rium, and in the south transept the organ and vestry.

"The break in the south wall has been repaired, but not materially altered, the pier below having been restored, and the whole wall westward rebuilt in the same form as before. The south clerestory wall has been wholly rebuilt, but the north one only repaired. The windows on the south side have been re-glazed, whilst those on the north are left open on the aisle roof, giving the effect, (as before stated), of a triforium. In all respects, these walls, &c., have been restored in accordance with the ancient form, and are substantial and satisfactory. It may here be remarked that the effect of the light, coming through the windows of the clerestory and south chapels, and falling on the massive piers on the north side of the nave is very striking and impressive, and gives an idea of solemn grandeur, for which those who knew St. Mary's before its restoration were perhaps little prepared.

"The roof consists of seven bays, separated by arched braces, which rest on vaulting shafts. Between each of these is an intermediate collar brace resting on a corbel. The roof of the chancel is formed with carved ribs of timber, meeting the centre in a point, boarded on the back, and resting at the bottom on a moulded wall plate.

"The pewing or stalling is low, and of characteristic design, consisting of a series of 5-foiled panels separated by small buttresses. The pewing and other fittings are of the Perpendicular character. The two easternmost arches of the nave have screens placed between the pillars, and in front of them, stalls for the clergy. In the new arch in the east tower, there is also a screen dividing the chancel from the transept. These screens are formed of open tracery and pillars in woodwork.

"The font is placed in the south-west tower, and is in character with the stone-work of the building.

"The pulpit and reading-pew are situated towards the east end of the nave, the former on the south and the latter on the north side.

"The floor generally is laid with the old memorial slabs, placed as nearly as possible in their former position; but eastward of the pier, where the pulpit stands, Minton's encaustic tiles have been introduced."

Since the foregoing account was written, many important details have been added. Besides the

east window, above described, the church has been adorned with several insertions of stained glass in the windows. In the third chantry, commonly called St. James's chapel, the window has been filled with stained glass, (by Wailes, of Newcastle,) the full-length figure in the centre light being that of St. James the Greater; and a medallion below this, represents the martyrdom of that apostle by the sword.

The centre compartment of a stained glass window in the second chapel from the east, has also been inserted. It is executed by Wailes. The subject is, a full-length figure of St. John the Baptist, with a medallion underneath representing the Baptism of Our Lord in the River Jordan. The figures are striking and the colours brilliant. Donor, Miss Whiteside.

In the largest chantry, called St. Nicholas chapel, next the south porch, the upper divisions of the window are occupied by four antique, oval-shaped, emblems of the four evangelists, viz., the Eagle, (St. John,) the Ox, (St. Luke,) the Lion, (St. Mark,) and the Angel or Man, (St. Matthew). These are the gift of R. M. Beverley, Esq., of Scarborough. The colours are deep and brilliant, contrasting forcibly with more modern effects.

The stained glass in the west window of the south-west tower has lately been inserted and inscribed to the memory of John Hill Coulson, Esq., of Scarborough, by his widow.

Over the western door is a memorial window, of exquisite colour, by the celebrated artist,

Gerente, of Paris. The subjects introduced in the several medallions comprise—The Annunciation; The Nativity; The Angel appearing to the Shepherds; The Presentation in the Temple; Christ disputing with the Doctors; The Last Supper; The Scourging of Jesus; The Crucifixion; The Entombment; The Resurrection; Christ appearing to Mary; Our Saviour Supping with Two Disciples at Emmaus; Thomas' Incredulity; Christ's Charge to Peter; and, The Ascension of Our Lord. The figures, (compared with those in other parts of the church), are doubtless harsh in execution and grotesque in design, a style for which Gerente is known to have a strong predilection; nevertheless, for depth of tone and general effect, this window is considered fully equal, if not superior, to any other production of the kind now in the church. It was erected to perpetuate the memory of Richard Wilson, Esq., of Scarborough, who founded and endowed at this place, during his lifetime, the charity known as "WILSON'S MARINER'S ASYLUM." Mr. Wilson died on the 27th September, 1837, aged 73 years, and was buried at Seamer, in this county, in the same vault with Mary, his beloved wife, whom he had survived but a few years.

In the latter part of the year 1852, a peal of eight bells was erected in the tower of St. Mary's, by Messrs. Taylor & Son, of Loughborough. The cost was defrayed by subscription of the inhabitants and visitors.

In the spring of 1856, a clock, constructed by

Dent, of London, was placed in the tower of St. Mary's, by subscription of the inhabitants.

Divine service is celebrated four times on the Sabbath, during the season; viz., at half-past ten in the morning, twelve at noon, three in the afternoon, and half-past six in the evening. The communion is administered monthly.

The Rev. J. W. Whiteside, D.C.L., the present vicar, was inducted in 1848. The church is calculated to accommodate between 1,300 and 1,400 persons.

CHRIST CHURCH.

This church was erected partly by private subscription, and partly by public aid. The sum of £3,000 was raised by the inhabitants, and the remainder furnished by the Commissioners for Building Churches. The foundation stone was laid October 26th, 1826, and the church was consecrated by the late Archbishop of York, August 23rd, 1828. It is 88 feet long by 50 feet wide, in the square; the nave is 40 feet high, the tower is 16 feet square within; and the whole height, from the nave to the top of the pinnacles, is 116 feet. It is calculated to seat 1,200 persons, including about 400 free sittings.

The east window exhibits, in stained glass, the royal arms, those of the Archbishop of York, of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., and the Corporation of Scarborough. The stone of which the

building is constructed was presented by the worthy baronet.

Christ Church is situated in Vernon Place,—a central and convenient part of what may be considered the new town. It is a chapel of ease to the parish church.

Divine service is celebrated twice on the Sabbath; viz., at half-past ten in the morning and at seven in the evening: Friday evening, at seven; on Wednesday and Friday mornings, at a quarter-past eleven; and on every saint's day, prayers and lecture at eleven in the morning.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH

is situated in East Sand Gate; the foundation stone was laid on the 21st December, 1839. The building was raised by voluntary subscription, which amounted to £1,100, with the assistance of a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society for the Building of Churches, conditional that 330, at least, of the sittings should be free and unappropriated. It was consecrated by the late Archbishop of York, on the 17th October, 1840, and opened for public worship on the 20th December following. In the year 1843, a district was allotted to it, so that it is now a district church in the parish of Scarborough.

In an architectural point of view, this church is a very humble sample of the Perpendicular

or Third Pointed style, having its best feature illustrated in the engraving below.

The church has undergone extensive alterations, having been enlarged in the year to the extent of 100 additional sittings; and again in 1859, when about 400 sittings were added, and the



EAST FRONT OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

church was otherwise materially improved. The form of the interior has been greatly altered.

The Rev. Wm. Keys, M.A., is the incumbent of this church.

Divine service is celebrated on Sundays at half-past ten in the morning, and seven in the evening; and on Wednesday evenings at seven.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

This structure is in St. Sepulchre Street, and has likewise an entrance from Merchants Row. It is an interesting specimen of an old Presbyterian meeting-house. It probably occupies the site of the ancient possessions, if not of the residence, of the Knights Hospitallers. It was erected in 1703, and re-built and enlarged in 1774, during the ministry of the Rev. S. Bottomley,—the successor of the Rev. W. Whittaker, the second minister. In the year 1801, it was again enlarged. The chapel contains, besides other monuments, one of great beauty to the memory of the former excellent minister of Christ, with a striking medallion profile, executed by Behnes. The first minister of this place, the Rev. W. Hannay, as well as his father, suffered much in the persecution of the old Presbyterians by King Charles II.: and a Covenanter's bible, pierced by a sword-thrust intended for Mr. Hannay, sen., when pursued by Claverhouse's dragoons, is amongst the most prized relics of this venerable sanctuary. The fourth minister,

the late respected Rev. G. B. Kidd, of Scarborough, author of "Ecclesiastical Unity," "Christophany," &c., died in 1851 ; he is succeeded by the Rev. B. Backhouse, formerly minister of Rodborough Tabernacle, Stroud, and of Duke's Alley chapel, Bolton. Messrs. Forster & Andrews, of Hull, erected a small yet superior-toned organ in this chapel, in the year 1855.

The following is the order of the services held here :—Sunday, sermons, at half-past ten and half-past six ; and on the first Sunday in every month, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper is celebrated at half-past two, p.m. ; Monday evening, prayer-meeting, at seven ; Thursday evening, sermon, at seven.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

This commodious edifice, situate in Queen Street, the foundation stone of which was laid by Henry Fowler, Esq., Dec. 13th, 1839, was completed and opened for public worship on Friday, Sept. 11th, 1840. The design was furnished by J. Simpson, Esq., of Leeds. The building is 91 feet long and 66 feet wide, and will accommodate upwards of 1,600 persons. There are 400 sittings free for the use of the poor. The cost of the building, including the site and yard, was upwards of £7,000. Underneath the chapel are vestries, school-rooms, class-rooms, and apartments for the chapel-keeper. In the year 1846, a beautiful organ was erected

here, by Booth, of Wakefield, which cost upwards of £400.

Services are held as follows :—Sunday, sermons, at half-past ten and six o'clock; Thursday evening, at seven, sermon; Monday and Friday evenings, at seven, prayer.

EBENEZER CHAPEL.

This neat and commodious building (more generally known as the Baptist chapel) is situated in Long West Gate. Its dimensions are 64 feet by 53 feet, and it will seat from 900 to 1,000 persons. The foundation stone was laid by the late Rev. W. Steadman, D.D., Theological Tutor of Horton College, on the 4th Nov., 1826, and it was first opened for public worship on the 10th Aug. 1827.

In 1856, the chapel underwent considerable alterations and improvements, by the removal of three old dwelling-houses, which stood in front, and so obstructed the view, that strangers had some difficulty in finding the chapel. The front is now thrown open and palisaded, and adds greatly to the appearance of the neighbourhood.

The late Rev. William Hague may, with great propriety, be called the founder of the Baptists in Scarborough, as there were none of that denomination in this place, previously to his first ministry, in 1767, in a room near the Sands. This venerable individual, who preached the gospel more than half-a-century, with a large share of

apostolical zeal and simplicity, died on the 22nd Oct., 1831, aged 94 years. The Rev. B. Evans, D.D., has been the pastor of the church since the year 1826. The chapel contains several neat monumental tablets to the memory of persons deceased, who have been connected with the church.

The services are held as follows:—Sunday morning, at seven, prayer; at half-past ten, sermon; evening, at half-past six, sermon; Monday and Friday evenings, at seven, prayer; and Wednesday evening, at seven, sermon.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

The Primitive Methodists have their chapel in St. Sepulchre Street. It was erected in 1821, but was improved and enlarged to its present commodious size in 1840. It will seat about 600 persons.

Services are held in the following order:—Sunday, at seven, a.m., prayer; half-past ten, sermon; at two, p.m., class meeting; at six, sermon; Monday evening, at seven, prayer; Tuesday evening, at seven, fellowship meeting; Thursday evening, at seven, class meeting; Friday evening, at seven, sermon.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

This is a plain and neat building in St. Sepulchre Street, opposite the Independent Chapel. The peculiar principles of the Friends were probably

first propagated here by George Fox, who suffered a very cruel imprisonment in the castle, in the year 1666.

Meetings are held on Sundays, morning and evening; and on Wednesdays, morning.

THE WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION METHODISTS

who are now of the connexion of the United Methodist Free Church, meet in the Tabernacle, in Batty Place. Their chapel was opened for Divine worship in 1833. It will contain from 500 to 600 persons.

Sermons are preached on Sundays, at half-past ten, two, and six; and Wednesday evenings at seven.

A new chapel for this body is now in course of erection in Castle Road.

BETHEL CHAPEL.

This building (formerly the Town Hall,) is in Quay Street. Service is held here on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, at seven o'clock, by the ministers and friends of the various denominations, for the benefit of sailors and fishermen.

BAB (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH.

This beautiful place of worship is situated with-

out the Bar, at the corner of Bull Lane, whence it has become known as the "Bar Church". The foundation stone was laid by Lady Lowthrop, in February, 1850, and the chapel was opened for Divine worship on Tuesday, the 20th of August, in the same year, by the Rev. T. Raffles, LL.D., of Liverpool. The structure is in the Early Decorated style of English architecture, with geometrical tracery, and quoyns and dressings. The plan consists of nave and transepts, with recessed organ-gallery behind the pulpit, and a tower at the south-west angle, the stair turret of which is crowned with a small leaden spire and gilt vane. The principal entrance is on the front or south side by a richly moulded and crocketted doorway, above which is a very handsome five-light window, the whole surmounted by a beautifully carved and crocketted niche and canopy. The principals of the roof rest on carved corbels springing from internal piers, forming on each side three shallow chapels, each having a three-light window and high-pitched gable. There are galleries at the south end of the nave and at the east and west transepts, connected by shallow galleries running down the east and west sides, supported by chamfered wooden uprights, and having a carved open front. Across the north arch, and in front of the organ gallery, is a very handsomely carved wooden screen, the shafts of the columns of which (as also of the pulpit and gallery front) are of rare South American wood, the gift of Messrs. Hick. The dimensions are—length, 90 feet within the walls;

breadth, 35 feet in the nave and 62 feet in the transepts. There is accommodation for upwards of 1,000 persons and 100 children. An organ was erected in this place of worship in 1851, by Messrs. Forster & Andrews, of Hull.

Sermons are preached on Sundays, at half-past ten in the morning, and at a quarter-before seven in the evening; and on Wednesday evenings, at seven o'clock. A prayer-meeting is held on Monday evenings, at seven.—The Rev. R. Balgarnie is the pastor of the church.

ST. PETER'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

Until the summer of 1858, the Roman Catholics of Scarborough worshipped in their chapel in Aubro' Street; but this building having become for some years inconveniently small,—especially in the summer season,—the present handsome edifice was erected to supply the great want of accommodation.

The corner-stone of the church dedicated to St. Peter, was laid on the 3rd Oct., 1856, and the church was opened by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, on the 28th July, 1858.

The church comprises a nave, apsidal chancel, and lateral aisles, terminated by chapels. The extreme internal width is 53 feet, and the length 115 feet; the nave being 88 feet by 22 feet 6 inches, and the chancel 27 feet by 22 feet 6 inches. The side chapels are 13 feet by 15 feet. The sacristy is 16 feet by 14 feet, and the outer

sacristy is 12 feet by 12 feet. The tower, which stands at the north end of the western aisle is 11 feet internally, and is, for the present, carried up only to the eaves of the nave. The height of the nave is 50 feet to the ridge, and 28 feet to the plate or eaves.

The aisles are lighted by Geometric windows, of very good and varied design. On the east side is a recess, fitted up as a confessional: and at the end of the aisle is the baptistry.

It will be seen that much remains to be done to complete this church. So far, however, as it has gone, evidently it is the result of much care and thought. It is not a servile copy of the parish churches in which the Catholics of the olden time met to worship; still in its architectural forms the lovers of mediæval art will find the spirit of the "old men" has guided those to whom its design and construction have been entrusted, and in the specialities which have been introduced. They who understand the worship and observance of the Roman Catholic church of the 19th century, will perceive an anxious desire to adapt to present exigencies those forms and arrangements which so eloquently tell of the devotion and piety of our forefathers.

The architects were Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield, & Goldie, of Sheffield, and Parliament Street, Westminster; and the design has been most skilfully executed by Mr. Falkingbridge, of Whitby, under the superintendance of Mr. Thomas Maskell, the clerk of the works.

The services are—Sunday, mass, at half-past ten o'clock, a.m.; vespers, at half-past six, p.m.; and on week-days, at half-past eight, a.m., mass is celebrated.—The Rev. John Walker is the pastor.

Besides the above-mentioned places of worship, there are other means employed in the town for the religious instruction of the inhabitants. A Scripture reader, under the direction of the vicar, pursues his labour of love among the poorer classes; and a town missionary, supported by the members of the protestant denominations, also gives scriptural and moral instruction from house to house. The Port of Hull Society has an agent in Scarborough. (See also the next chapter.)

Connected with the different religious bodies are auxiliary missionary societies, Sunday schools, bible classes, and tract distributors. These are upon the whole, well supported.

THE CEMETERY.

Although not, strictly speaking, a place of divine worship, the cemetery claims our notice in the present chapter from the solemn and sacred character of the purpose to which it is set apart,—the burial of the dead.

The crowded state of the churchyard, and the consequent necessity for providing additional burial ground for the parish, caused the subject to be brought before the parishioners, by the rev. the

vicar, in the year 1855 ; and after a full deliberation and discussion of the matter, it was agreed by a majority that the conditions of the Act 16 and 17 Vic., c. 134, should be acted upon, and that a burial board should be formed under the Burial Grounds Act, with power to purchase a site and to construct a public cemetery for the parish. Ultimately, the field, formerly known as Chapman's Pasture, (the property T. J. Bell, Esq., of London,) was purchased for the sum of £3,000. It is conveniently situate between Scarborough and Falsgrave, a little to the north ; the road to it being through Dean Street, Castle Road. The field comprised about twelve acres, ten of which have been enclosed. The enclosure measures 1274 feet in length, by 344 feet in breadth. The ground has been tastefully laid out, and planted with trees and shrubs of various kinds, by Mr. Bowker, landscape gardener ; and its appearance is very picturesque and pleasing.

The wall surrounding the cemetery is of brick with stone coping ; on the east and south sides it is 9 feet high, and on the west and north sides it is 4 feet high, surmounted by an iron palisading of 5 feet. The entrance to the cemetery is about half-way up the road on the north side. There are two lodges, one on each side of the entrance gate, within the cemetery ; these are appropriated, respectively, to the use of the sexton and the superintendent—the apartments of the latter including a room for the use of the board. The entrance opens into the main avenue, which is 10 yards in

width, and forms the approach to the chapels on either side of the building.

The easternmost portion of the ground, with the chapel thereon, is set apart to the Established Church; and the western part, with the chapel thereon, to the Roman Catholics and Dissenters.

The chapels are on each side of the main avenue, and are connected by an archway supporting a tower and spire, (the latter of which is 83 feet in height). In the tower is placed a hemispherical bell, weighing $6\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., cast by Messrs. Warner and Son, of London. The style of the architecture of the chapels and lodges is Decorated Gothic.

The cemetery will doubtless be a favourite resort of those who love the tranquil retreat that forms the abode of the dead. Notwithstanding the melancholy interest that attaches to the spot, it may be visited with pleasure; its neatly-kept walks and well-trimmed beds, the beauty of its situation, and the extent of view around, rendering it an additional adornment to the town and neighbourhood.



RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, &c.

“Whose virtuous aim is wisdom to impart,
The seeds of which, when sown in life's spring time,
Yield, in its summer, sweetest flowers.”

**AMICABLE SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS—SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY—
LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS—INFANT SCHOOL—NATIONAL
SCHOOLS—BIBLE SOCIETY—SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE—TRACT SOCIETY—TEMPERANCE
SOCIETIES.**



UNDER the head “Religious Institutions”, we may include all those which take an interest in the moral and mental training of the community; and the first of these, both in order and importance, are the schools for the education of the children of the poor. These are supported chiefly by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants; and are, upon the whole, well conducted. We notice first

THE AMICABLE SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS

which were founded by the late Robt. North, Esq., in 1729, for clothing the children of poor parents,

and educating them in the principles of the Church of England. The school-rooms were built in 1817, at a cost of £1,200, on ground given by the corporation, and are situated in North Terrace, to the north of Queen Street. They contain, besides the school-rooms, apartments for the master and mistress. The society is under the government of a president, four trustees, and four wardens, annually elected. The fund for the support of the institution arises from weekly or annual subscriptions of the members, collections at the churches, and other voluntary donations and legacies.

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

This institution was founded in the year 1808, and is under the patronage of the ladies of Scarborough, who ever manifest an ardent solicitude for the improvement of the lower order of their own sex. The girls in this school receive instruction not only adapted to raise their moral character, but to fit them for the domestic circle in which they will probably move.

THE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS

have been promoted chiefly by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants; and a school-room was built in 1810, in a field near the old Rope-walk, leading to St. Mary's Church, which will

contain upwards of four hundred children. It is under the direction of a committee, annually chosen, who are assiduously attentive to the advancement of the institution. The instruction given is of a general character, and some of the pupils have displayed considerable proficiency in the various branches of knowledge taught in the schools.

INFANT SCHOOL.

One of these interesting institutions was formed in Scarborough, about the year 1827, under a committee of management of ladies and gentlemen. The school is in St. Sepulchre Street. The average number of children attending is upwards of one hundred and twenty.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The original buildings were erected, the one for girls in 1836, nearly opposite the school-rooms of the Amicable Society; and the one for boys, in 1837, on a site granted by the corporation, at the upper end of Queen Street. They are exclusively conducted on the principles of the Church of England. An endowment of £300 was made by the late Lord Feversham, to this institution, in 1837.

Since the month of July, 1859, the old National Schools were taken down and rebuilt, partly by subscription of the gentry of the town and

neighbourhood, and partly by the aid of a Government grant of money. The new schools are of Gothic design,—built with white bricks of a mellow tone, relieved with stone dressings to the windows, &c., and with red, brown, and white bricks tastefully disposed in bands around the building, and in relieving arches over the stone heads to the windows. The boys' school-room has an open timbered roof, with arched ribs, and the apsidal north end is a fine feature of the room, and of the building externally. These schools are provided with desk and form accommodation for 140 boys and 140 girls, with ample space for circulation, and with separate class-rooms for each school. There is a very large infants' school on the ground floor, over which is a commodious residence for the master and mistress. Stone staircases lead to the upper floor. Between the boarding of the upper floor and the ceiling below it, the intermediate space is sound boarded and plugged with mortar, to prevent the transmission of sound. All the rooms in the building are high pitched, and thoroughly well lighted with numerous windows, and ventilated. The three school-rooms, and the residence, have entirely separate entrances and separate accommodation of all kinds. On the south side is a play-ground for the smaller children.

Mr. Kirby, of this town, was the chief contractor for the works. The architect was Mr. Ewan Christian, of 10, Whitehall Place, London, who in 1849, restored the fine old parish church of St.

Mary, in this town. Mr. W. H. Espenett, one of his clerks of works, had the direction of the building operations.

The foundation-stone was laid by the Rev. Dr. Whiteside, the vicar of the parish, on the 24th of August, 1859, Lord Hotham, the patron, being unable to attend on the occasion.

SAINT THOMAS SCHOOLS.

These schools, erected for the use of the children of the poor in the district of St. Thomas, are situated in East Sandgate and Tuthill, adjacent to St. Thomas' Church. Through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. W. Keys, M.A., the incumbent, the necessary funds were raised in a very short time, and the buildings forthwith commenced and speedily completed. The schools were formally opened on Tuesday, the 31st of August, 1858; the occasion was celebrated by Divine service in the church in the morning of that day, and the dining together of the clergy and many of the subscribers in the afternoon. The proceedings were rendered highly interesting by the able addresses of the clergy and other friends. George Wheelhouse, Esq., of Deptford, whose munificent donation of £100 to the building fund justly entitles him to be considered the patron of the institution, was present on the occasion.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, the So-

ciety for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Religious Tract Society, and the Temperance Societies, may properly be classed amongst the religious and moral institutions established here. The Scarborough auxiliaries to these societies are generally well esteemed by the inhabitants, and interesting meetings are occasionally held in connection with them.



CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

“Where sickness finds relief.
Where lenient care allays the weight of grief.”

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL—ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—TAYLOR'S
FREE DWELLINGS—TRINITY HOUSE—SPINSTERS' HOSPI-
TAL—WILSON'S MARINERS' ASYLUM—ROYAL NORTHERN
SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY—DISPENSARY.

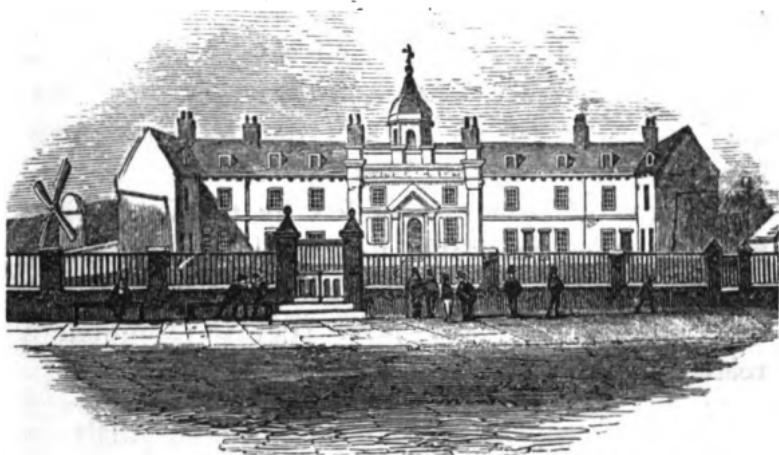


F charities, Scarborough possesses no inconsiderable number, raised partly by the benevolence of past times, and supported in considerable vigour now by the inhabitants, aided by many of its distinguished visitors. The first which, from its importance, extent, and utility, claims our earliest attention, is

THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

This spacious edifice was built in 1752. It consists of a centre and two wings, with a court in front, and is situated near the north end of Queen Street. This hospital contains thirty-six separate

apartments, for as many poor seamen, or widows of seamen, belonging to Scarborough. The charity is under the management of fifteen trustees, annually chosen from the inhabitants of the town, by the owners and masters of ships belonging to



SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

the port. The funds arise from the duty of 1s. per month, collected under an Act of Parliament, out of the wages of every seaman of this port.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

This building is situated in North Street, and contains thirteen tenements for the use of the aged and infirm poor. The hospital was founded in

the reign of Henry II., by Hugh de Bulmer, who gave some lands at Scarborough for its support.

TAYLOR'S FREE DWELLINGS.

These neat and comfortable dwellings are situated in Cook's Row. They contain fourteen apartments, inhabited by aged and respectable poor of Scarborough. Mr. Joseph Taylor, in 1810, bequeathed a legacy of £1,000, out of which they were erected and are kept in repair. Several other sums of money were left by this benevolent man to other charitable institutions in the town; and an endowment of £800 has since been left to the former charity by Mrs. Hannah Mennell, a relative of the original testator.

THE TRINITY HOUSE.

This chaste and elegant structure, from the design of R. H. Sharp, Esq., of York, is raised upon the site of the old edifice, in St. Sepulchre Street. The foundation was laid in 1832, and the building opened for the reception of the inmates, in 1833. It contains comfortable rooms for the accommodation of poor persons, besides a board-room for the use of the trustees. This is another of our maritime charities, and has existed, no doubt, from two to three hundred years. The inscription



TRINITY HOUSE.

below the cornice (with an emblem of the object of the institution,) is as follows:—

THE HOSPITAL-

FOVNDDED-MDCII :



-TRINITY HOVS,

REBVILT-MDCCCLXXXII.

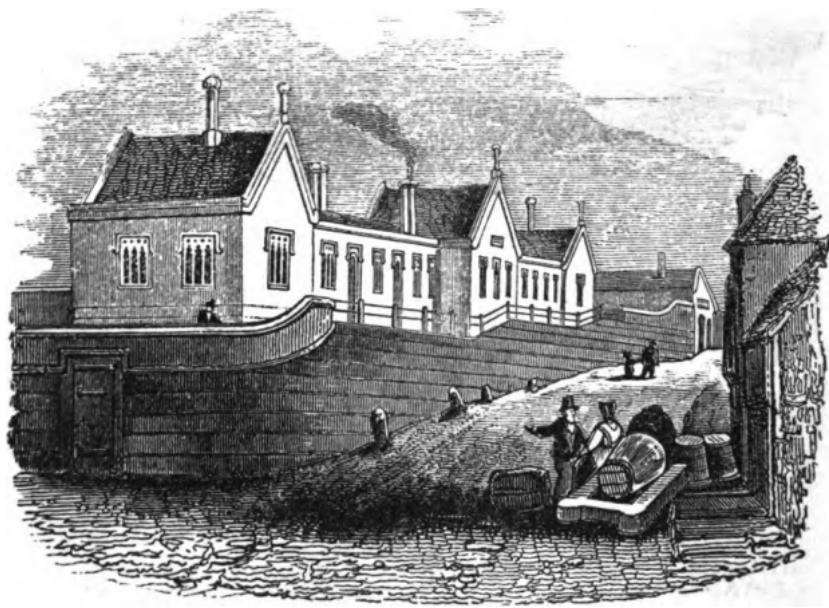
SPINSTERS' HOSPITAL.

This building was erected in 1841, by the late Mrs. F. Clark, and is situated at the north end of St. Thomas Street. It contains accommodation for eleven persons, and is occupied by aged spinsters.

Mrs. Clark also founded alms-houses in Cross Street, and in Mill Street, North Marine Road.

WILSON'S MARINERS' ASYLUM.

These alms-houses were erected by the late



WILSON'S MARINERS' ASYLUM.

Richard Wilson, Esq., at a cost of from £3,000 to £4,000, for the use of decayed mariners. In his will he left, under the care of fifteen trustees, a sufficient sum to keep the building in repair, and to furnish the inmates with a small annuity. The building is situated at the top of Auboro' Street, near the North Cliff, and was commenced in 1836. It consists of fourteen houses of two rooms each. Mr. Wilson lived to nominate the first occupants: since his death, vacancies are filled by the trustees having the management of the charity.

ROYAL NORTHERN SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

This institution was founded in 1812, principally through the exertions of the late Sir Geo. Cayley, Bart., aided by the benevolence of a few county families and residents of Scarborough, for the relief of persons afflicted with diseases, in the successful treatment of which sea-bathing and sea-air are believed to be necessary. It continued to dispense with advantage, the small funds at its disposal, for a period of 40 years. The building which the present commodious structure has succeeded, was situated in Quay Street, near the Old Pier. During the year 1852, an effort was made to increase its accommodation and extend its usefulness by incorporating with the old building two adjacent tenements belonging to the trustees of the charity. By this contrivance, space was obtained for 18 additional beds, raising the number from

six—at which it had stood since the foundation of the charity,—to 24. The funds for the maintenance of the patients were liberally supplied by persons in this and neighbouring counties. The resuscitation of the institution dates from this enlargement. Each succeeding year added to its importance and reputation. Its funds gradually increased. The applications for admission became so numerous, that for want of space and funds, large numbers had annually to be refused admission. The public confidence in its quiet, orderly, and successful management, was soon manifested in the general impression that the time had at last arrived when an appeal to the wealthy, upon this solid basis, would be liberally responded to, and an earnest effort was therefore made to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a larger and more convenient hospital for the in-patients of the charity. That effort resulted in the present large and handsome edifice, which was completed in the spring of 1860.

The institution is supported by subscriptions and donations; and being more a county than a local charity, it has large claims on the benevolent visitors of this watering-place.

The following description of the building is extracted from a statement respecting it made by the architect, W. B. Stewart, Esq.:—

"The building is substantial and plain, Italian in character, and is admirably situated on the foreshore, being well protected from the severe northerly and easterly winds, and yet completely open to the south. Standing in any of the day rooms of the

Infirmary (all of which, it is well to remark, have a southern aspect,) the view is truly unrivalled. At your feet the sands spread right and left, and are constantly crowded by visitors of every class; immediately in front lies the bay, dotted with numerous pleasure boats; beyond, the open ocean, and the coast line, with its numerous bays and promontories; to the right, Oliver's Mount is observed towering above the South Cliff; below it the Cliff Bridge, the elegant new Music Saloon, and the ornamental grounds of the Cliff Bridge Company; and to the left, is the harbour with its busy scenes, affording a constant source of diversion to the inmates of the institution.

"The plan of the building is in the form of the letter H, and has a frontage to the sea of about 80 feet, and a depth of 70 feet, it is three stories high; the ground floor story is 13 feet high, the first and second stories are each 12 feet high; the building will accommodate 52 patients, allowing 1050 cubic feet to each patient. On the ground floor are arranged the consulting room, surgery, surgeon's chamber, matron's apartments, dining room or chapel; and at the back the kitchen, scullery, laundry, and servants' apartments. From this floor a broad flight of stone steps, seven feet wide, run up to the bath floor, which is situated immediately over the laundry and scullery, and is midway between the ground and first floor. From the bath floor two distinct staircases branch off right and left,—that to the right to the first floor, which is designed for female patients only, that to the left to the second floor, for male patients only. There are on each of the two upper floors, four wards, each to accommodate six patients; also, on each floor, two single wards; two large day rooms, opening out upon a wide verandah; and the lavatories and water-closets at the back; besides a lift from the ground to the upper floor, which is arranged so that patients can be raised or lowered on it. The corridors are eight feet wide, and well lighted and aired. The wards and day-rooms are all ventilated after the most approved mode of hospital construction, that is, by placing windows directly opposite windows, and fitting the upper part of the windows with perforated zinc, so that when the upper sash is drawn down, the air, instead of entering the room in the form of a draught, is diffused uniformly, and passes out at the corresponding window opposite, carrying with it, of course, the impure or vitiated air. The whole of the building is warmed by open fire-places, and the staircases are fire-proof."

THE DISPENSARY.

This is a local medical charity, and was only established in the year 1851, since which time about 600 patients annually have been relieved. It is a neat edifice, built of brick, with stone quoins and dressings, and is situate in Elders Street, Queen Street, where attendance is given daily, by the medical officers of the institution. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

Besides the foregoing, there is a considerable number of hospitals and other charitable institutions, which are chiefly supported by the benevolence of the inhabitants and visitors.



LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

"The page of science, or of classic lore,
Or poet's dreamings, here we ponder o'er."

PHILOSOPHICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL LIBRARY.



CARBOROUGH is not distinguished for the number of its literary institutions; though those that do exist are important, and are growing in the estimation of the intelligent portion of the community. Though not the oldest, yet we place first on our list,

THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Philosophical Society and the Archæological Society have been incorporated under the above title. The Philosophical Society was founded in 1827. The attention of the members was immediately directed to the importance of a museum,

in which the rich treasures of the coast, general subjects of natural history, and local antiquities, could be preserved. This has been effected, and the edifice is briefly described in our chapter of Public Buildings. The Archaeological Society was formed in 1848, under the very warm and liberal patronage of the late Lord Londesborough. It speedily gained both notice and popularity by the activity of its members, and by the interest arising from the opening of several barrows of the British period, on the estates of Lord Londesborough, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, and the Rev. R. Skelton, of Lewisham. Papers on interesting subjects are occasionally read by the members; and the library contains many valuable books, which have been presented to the society by the members, and by other gentlemen interested in the proceedings of the association.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This institution, in usefulness, is second to none in the town. Its aim is, (which to some extent it has secured,) the mental and moral improvement of its members. In 1851, the committee took the building known as the Odd Fellows' Hall, where the business of the institute has since been conducted. Schools for reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, and modelling, are open in the winter evenings; and appropriate lectures are delivered occasionally to the members. The library is ex-

tensive, and, upon the whole, well selected. A comfortable reading-room is now connected with the institute, and is well supplied with the periodical literature of the day.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the year 1840, a Floral and Horticultural Society was formed in Scarborough, and its first exhibition was held in the Town-Hall, in the month of September in that year. It is usual to hold two exhibitions in a year, the first in July, and the second in September. The exhibitions are held in the Spa Saloon ; they are generally of an interesting character, and are well attended by the inhabitants and visitors. The gentry of the town and neighbourhood contribute to the attractions of these occasions, by exhibiting many of the valuable specimens of their conservatories and gardens.

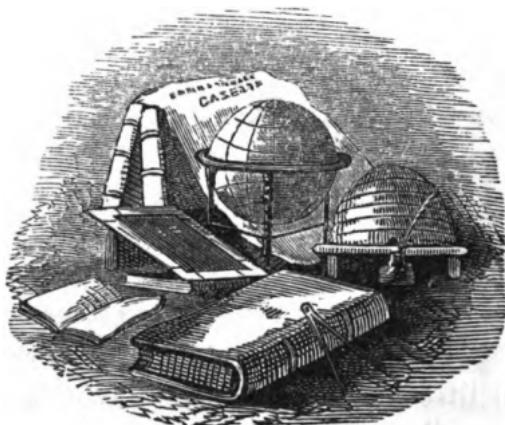
THE AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL LIBRARY.

is situated on King Street Cliff, and is the only public subscription library in the town. It was formed in 1801, chiefly by some individuals who were anxious to advance the agricultural interest of the neighbourhood : since then, however, works of general literature have been freely admitted into the library. The building adjoins the Subscription

News-room, and has a fine prospect of the sea and harbour.

Besides this proprietary one, there is a free library at the girls' school of the Amicable Society. There are also libraries connected with the Baptist and Independent chapels, and with the Friends' meeting-house.*

* A very extensive circulating library will be found at Mr. Theakston's, bookseller, Gazette Office, 31, St. Nicholas Street. A news-room is also open here in the season, and is well supplied with the London and provincial daily and weekly newspapers; terms, 1s. 6d. per week, 2s. 6d. per fortnight, or 5s. per month. Mr. T. also receives telegraphic communications daily, on the state of the London Markets, and on other matters of public interest; terms for each individual, 3d. per day, or 1s. per week.



BATHING.

“ In the tepid wave,
To untwist the stubborn pores; that, full and free,
Th’ evaporation through the soften’d skin
May bear proportion to the swelling blood.”

HARLAND’S BATHS—CHAMPLEY’S BATHS—WEDDELL’S BATHS —MARINE BATHS—PUBLIC BATH COMPANY.



THE beautiful and sloping form of the beach affords every facility for the indulgence of this exhilarating exercise. At an early hour during the summer season, the sands present an interesting appearance, from the crowds who daily pay their court to Neptune. The machines are placed on the north and south shores, and persons are in attendance to wait upon the bathers. The machines vary in construction, each form having its peculiar advantages. For those who desire privacy in the exercise, doubtless the north sands will be preferred. Every accommodation will be found, and the attendants are always ready to render every assistance to their patrons. The best time for bathing is after breakfast, and the charge for the use of a machine is 6d. for each individual.

For the convenience of those who, either from delicacy or other causes, dare not venture into the open sea, accommodation is provided in the various bathing establishments in the town, where all the advantages of the sea-water can be enjoyed, combined with the greatest privacy and comfort.

HARLAND'S BATHS.

This commodious and elegant establishment is situate at the corner of Falconer's Road and Vernon Place. The interior of the baths is fitted up with considerable taste, and the edifice has been much enlarged, and the accommodation for visitors augmented.

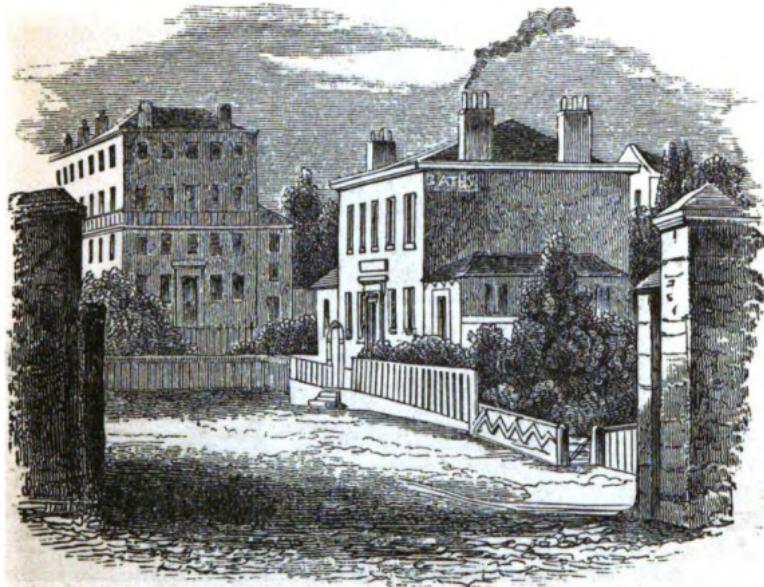


HARLAND'S BATHS.

The baths are constantly supplied with pure sea water, and the bath can be taken in any desired manner, with hot or cold water. No expense has been spared by the proprietor to render these baths worthy of an enlarged share of public support.

CHAMPLEY'S BATHS

occupy a situation between the Cliff and Belvoir Terrace. It is an elegant building, and commands a beautiful and charming



CHAMPLLEY'S BATHS.

prospect of the adjoining country. These baths possess all the accommodations of the other, with what some may consider an additional advantage—one suite of rooms for ladies, and another for gentlemen.

WEDDELL'S BATHS.

These baths, situated near the Pier, were erected in 1812, and are represented in the engraving on the next page. The little wooden bridge approaching Vincent's Pier, has been taken down, the breach being found more injurious than useful to the harbour. The baths are supplied with the purest water, pumped fresh from



WEDDELL'S BATHS.

the sea, between the piers, at a part quite remote from contamination. They are neatly fitted up with the requisite accommodation for warm, cold, and shower baths.

The building formerly used as the Northern Sea-Bathing Infirmary is almost immediately behind Weddell's Baths. This is a charitable institution, and is described in our chapter on charitable objects. The great benefit derived by patients from the treatment used at the Infirmary, led to its extension, and to the consequent removal of the hospital to a more convenient site.

MARINE BATHS

are upon the Sands, adjoining the Marine Houses. They possess excellent accommodation, and are well entitled to a portion of public patronage and support.



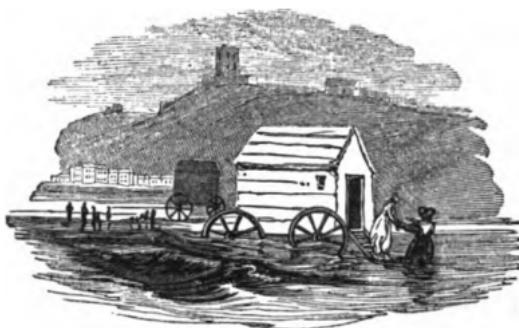
MARINE BATHS.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.

In 1858, a company was formed at Scarborough under the Joint Stock Company's Limited Liability Act, for the erection of baths on a large scale, which are situated on the South Shore, at the foot of Bland's Cliff. They were opened for public use on the 23rd day of April, 1859.

The buildings are in the Saracenic style of architecture, and have a lofty Mooresque water tower and dome, besides a minaretted chimney shaft. The sea front has a succession of Moorish arches, in red and white bricks, and stone pilasters and dressings, inlaid with encaustic tiles. The whole of the building is covered with glass. The entrance is through a porch opening from the Sands and Bland's Cliff. The principal area of the building is occupied by a spacious and lofty room, 40ft. high, 56ft. by 50ft. wide, and contains a tidal swimming-bath of tepid sea-water, and is fitted with dressing boxes for at least 50 bathers at one time. There is also a ladies' plunge bath, and numerous hot, cold, shower, and slipper baths, both of sea and fresh water, with arrangements for vapour and other medicated baths, all fitted up in the most modern style. The greatest privacy is secured by the baths being lighted entirely from the top. The sea-water which supplies these baths is drawn from the sea at a distance of upwards of a quarter of a mile from the shore, and is brought through pipes, and ebbs and flows into the building every tide.

The Company's Engineer is Mr. Josiah Forster Fairbank, Civil Engineer, of Scarborough, from whose designs the buildings were erected.



MARKETS.

"The morning's rosy tint bedecks the check
Of rural beauty. Here the dairy-maid
The produce of her farm-yard pets displays;
The farmer for his flocks, and herds, and corn,
Meet barter takes; the humble cottager,
From his trim garden brings his little store,—
E'en welcome where 't is wanted as the wealth
Of Ind. And learn we here how all on each,
Throughout our civilised society,
In mutual dependence live."

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT—WEEKLY MARKETS—FAIRS—FISH MARKET.



THE earliest account of a market at Scarborough, is about 1181. There is a tradition that the first market-place was near the old covered Rope Walk, north of Tollergate, and a great blue stone which until lately formed part of the wall of the fields adjoining the Lancasterian schools, and which is deposited in the Museum, is said to have been the place where public bargains were made and ratified. It is probable from the name of the adjoining street that tolls were formerly paid there. During the reign of Edward VI., both the markets and fairs were held upon the sands. There are still the remains of the Butter Cross, and

proclamations used until lately to be read there; and one of the adjoining streets is yet known by the name of Saturday Market.



OLD BUTTER CROSS, LOW CONDUIT STREET.

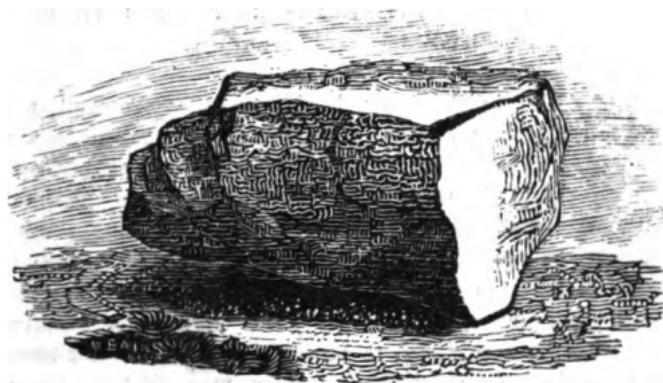
Thus the markets in Scarborough have been held in different places, according to the peculiar changes required by the times. Until of late, they have been held in and near Newborough Street, a most inconvenient place on many accounts; but the recent erection of a Market Hall has been found to be one of the greatest improvements yet effected in Scarborough. A description of the edifice will be seen in our chapter of Public Buildings.

The markets for poultry, butchers' meat, &c., are on Thursdays and Saturdays, though the former is the principal day. The supply of every kind is abundant; and, compared with neighbouring markets, not dear. The meat is generally of an excellent kind, and especially the moor mutton. Poultry and vegetables, particularly potatoes, are plentifully supplied. The situation of the place would seem to preclude the possibility of good fruit,

yet the gardeners in the vicinity generally produce fruit of a superior quality.

There are two annual fairs for cattle, &c., viz., on Holy Thursday and Old Martinmas day.

The Fish-market is held in the Market Hall, and there are also several shops in the town where fish is sold. As the traffic in this commodity is considerable, it forms an important branch of the industry of many of the poorer classes in Scarborough. The active business of the fisheries is detailed in the following chapter.



THE BLUE STONE.

THE FISHERIES.

“To weary toil while others sleep,
 The sturdy fisher wends his way ;
 To reap the harvest of the deep,
 He labours on till break of day.”

VARIETIES OF FISH—PARTICULARS RESPECTING THEM—THE HERRING FISHERY.


FISH, in Scarborough, is generally abundant, and of the best quality. The following list exhibits a good variety :—Cod, ling, halibut, turbot, skate, codling, haddock, whiting, mackerel, soles, dabs, plaice, herrings, gurnard, coalfish, lobsters, shrimps, crabs, &c. The price varies considerably, depending entirely upon the supply, which is greatly affected by the weather. The best time for cod-fish, from a mistaken idea entertained by many, has been supposed to be confined to the winter months; but as a convincing proof to the contrary, many of them are daily sold at this market in June, July, and August, in the highest perfection. Besides, during these months, both on the coasts and on the banks of Newfoundland, immense quantities are taken in very fine condition, and salted for winter consumption. The perfection, or as it is ordinarily termed, “the being in season,” of cod-fish, is known by its great thickness towards its head and shoulders. In May and June, many of the large-sized fish of this kind, as well as ling, deposit their spawn; but by the end of

June, most of them, except ling, are again fit for the table. Such as fishermen take near the shore, and on sandy banks, are of a loose texture, and poor in condition, in every season of the year. The healthy fine fish are caught on a rocky bottom. This coast, indeed, chiefly consists of rocks, in places intermixed with sands, which shelter the various kinds of shell-fish, as crabs, lobsters, &c., and produce such food as the larger fish delight in. The vast extent of scar, or ledge of rocks, as far as and upon the Dogger Bank, interspersed with sandy spots, affords suitable places in which to deposit the spawn, as well as to feed in. Accordingly, fishermen remark that when they lay their lines in deep water, on a rocky bottom, they constantly take fish: but when, either by chance or through inexperience, upon sand, they seldom succeed in any material degree, and what they do catch is neither large nor good of its kind. They likewise observe that the cod-fish do not migrate hence, but are to be found on this coast throughout the year.

Ling, as well as cod-fish, is, in the months of July and August, bought by the score, for salting. Ling measures not less than twenty-six inches, from the gills to the fork of the tail, and cod twenty inches; ling not unfrequently weighing four stones weight each. A cod-fish was taken near Scarborough, in 1775, which measured five feet eight inches, girth five feet, weighing seventy-eight pounds, and was sold for one shilling! The spawn of a cod-fish, taken in the month of December, some years ago, contained about 3,686,860 eggs. A gentleman of this neighbourhood, in the month of April, 1786, obtained the roe or spawn of a ling at Scarborough, which weighed five pounds and a half avoirdupois, each grain of which contained not less than 500 eggs; consequently the whole amounted to the almost incredible number of 19,248,625.

Fishermen inform us, that sea-fish must be six years old, in general, before it is fit to be served up to table. Mackerel, one year old, is not any longer than one's finger; that of two years, twice as big; at three or four, it becomes that small kind of mackerel which has neither milts nor roes; at between five and six, such as is commonly brought to market,—and flat-fish in like proportion. The turbot, one year old, is no bigger than a crown-piece; at two, as broad as one's hand; but must be five or six years old before it comes to perfection.

There are three sorts of boats used by the fishermen from this

port, each differing very materially in size, viz., the five-man boat, the yawl, and the coble; (a brief description of them will be found at p.p. 109-10). The largest cobles are only used in the herring fishery; a smaller boat being found more convenient for ordinary use. This is managed by three men, each man being provided with three lines, neatly coiled upon an oblong wicker tray or basket constructed for the purpose. The hooks, fastened to strong horse-hair lines, twenty-seven inches in length, and attached to the main line, are baited and placed very regularly in the centre of the coil. Every line is furnished with one hundred and eighty hooks, at six feet six inches from each other. Nine lines are fastened together and used as one, which extends about three miles, and is furnished with about 1,600 hooks. Anchors and buoys are affixed at intervals to the line, which is laid across the current. The tides of flood and ebb continue an equal time on this coast, and when undisturbed by winds, run each way about 6 hours 10 minutes; they are so rapid that the fishermen can only haul and shoot their lines at the turn of the tide.

The following extract, from the *Scarborough Gazette*, on the Herring Fishery, which is extensively carried on in Scarborough in the summer season, presents in concise detail a history and description of that branch of the fisherman's avocation :—

"The fisheries of a country always form a prominent feature in its commerce. Nearly every nation of the earth draws a large amount of sustenance from the boundless storehouse of the deep; and so important a matter has the organization of the labour of the fishing-trade of the various countries of Europe been, from time to time, considered, that for a very long period it has been the subject of legislation, and frequently of international arrangement.

"The following brief and somewhat imperfect outline of the History of the Herring Fishery, with a descriptive sketch of the business in operation, is given in the hope that at this time, the commencement of the fishery on this part of the coast, our readers may be interested in its perusal.

"From data collected, and published by the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of the Irish Fisheries in the Report which that body laid before Parliament in 1836, we are enabled to give a cursory History of the Herring Fishery from the earliest times. It appears that in Scotland, the herring fishery was

extensively pursued so early as the ninth century; a great number of boats and men being employed on the coast. But the exportation of the fish causing the home supply to be insufficient and dear, the Royal Convention of Burghs prohibited the exportation before the resident population was supplied at a certain price. The consequence of this was a speedy decline of the fishery, and the settling of many of the fishermen in Holland; since when the herring fishery has been an important branch of the maritime industry of the Dutch, whose vessels, at this season, may be seen in almost any of our ports. In the reigns of James III., IV., V., VI., of Scotland, several enactments were framed, and three towns built, for the restoration and promotion of the fisheries, but these measures were nearly wholly unsuccessful in their results. A company was formed in 1633, under Charles I., called "An Association of the Three Kingdoms for a General Fishery within the hail Seas and Coasts of His Majesty's said Kingdom." This royal company was governed by a standing committee; and for the encouragement of the scheme, the importation of foreign-caught fish was prohibited,—a supply was ordered for the navy,—and it was enjoined that the season of Lent should be strictly observed; but the adventure fell to the ground in the troublous times which immediately followed. After this, as an encouragement to the fisheries, Cromwell's parliament remitted the salt duties, and the duties of the Excise and Customs were also removed from such articles as were necessary in the occupation. In 1677, soon after the restoration, Charles II. appointed a Council of Royal Fishery, in order to the better organization of the trade, and for the establishment of laws for its better regulation. The most liberal policy was allowed to the fishing trade: in its behalf a collection was made in the churches; and all victuallers and coffee-house keepers were compelled to take a barrel of herrings yearly, at 30s. per barrel!—the object of which was the maintenance of the fishery until an eligible foreign market could be established;—and promises of further measures of encouragement were made, but the association failed in its object. It was renewed in 1690, with a capital of £11,580, but this sum was consumed in the outfit of a few of the smaller kinds of vessels (busses) built in Holland, which were taken by the French in the outbreak of the war. Several subsequent efforts were made in the years 1713, 1720, 1730, and 1749. The last, which was entitled "The Society

of the Free British Fishery," was the most famous ; but notwithstanding its capital of £500,000, (the subscribers to which were guaranteed 3 per cent.,) and the encouragement it offered by way of bounty, which was considerable, it soon proved a complete failure ; for it was found that the grants of money, being awarded according to tonnage, were a sufficient inducement for the outfitting of vessels, as they were received by the owners whether the actual takes were large or small ; and, considering the bounty as the *price* paid for the fish, it was computed that in one year, (1759,) the cost of each barrel of herrings was upwards of £150. In the year 1786, "The British Society for extending the Fisheries and improving the Sea-coasts of the Kingdom" was established ; and now the tonnage bounty was reduced, and a bounty of 4s. per barrel was given on fish. Several alterations in the bounty were afterwards made ; and from 1836, when it was 4s. per barrel, it was reduced at the rate of 1s. each following year, till it ceased in 1839, since when the trade has been in a much more prosperous condition than before.

"The herring of our commerce is known to naturalists as the *Clupea Harengus*; its name, *Herring*, by which other species of this genus are known, is supposed to be derived from the Teutonic *here*, *herr*, a quantity or multitude. The herring is so familiarly known as to need no description of it in this place. Respecting its migratory habits, various opinions have been, and still are, held ; and it has been commonly thought that, at the end of the spawning season, the herring retires to the calm depths of the polar seas ; its instinct prompting it to visit the shores of a more southern latitude, during that season, only for the depositing of its spawn. This opinion, strongly asserted in Pennant's 'British Zoology,' has been popular until lately, and is quoted in so recent a work as Gilbert's 'Imperial Dictionary.' But the observations of Mr. Yarrel, and other writers of note, prove that the herring resorts in the winter only to the deeper sea not far from the coasts it visits in the summer. It is a fact, too, that herrings are not found in shoals in the highest latitudes, a few only being taken on the southern coasts of Greenland, which Crantz, in his 'History of Greenland,' suggests to be wanderers : but a smaller species, called *Capelins*, are so numerous in May and June as to afford to the Greenlanders their most common food. These fish, in a dried state, are sold in the London markets.

"The vessels commonly used in the herring fishery are the

'five-man boat,' or lugger, the 'yawl,' and the 'coble.' The two former are decked boats, except the small yawls of the south, which, like the cobles, are open. The five-man boat is the largest, and carries three masts. This form of construction is not, however, so commonly in use as the yawl, (the second in our enumeration)—a vessel whose advantages have caused it to supersede, in a very great degree, the larger boat. The yawl generally differs in construction from the former, having but two masts, and is sometimes built with both ends nearly alike. This is considered an admirable sea-boat; and the qualities of the yawl in this respect, certainly experienced a severe test during the storm of the 25th September, 1851. Many were the anxious fears of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood for the safety of the poor fisherman in his frail and storm-tossed vessel, and the suspense was painful which had to be endured till tidings were heard, or their dear ones at home were blessed with the sight, of, the returning husband, the father, the brother, the son. On the Sunday afternoon, a week or more afterwards, one of the last of the missing boats arrived; we remember well, how, when the little vessel rounded the pier, and was safely entering the harbour, the hearts of all who witnessed its arrival seemed to swell with delightful emotion, which would fain have found utterance in a hearty huzza of welcome to the restored; but the bells of the venerated Saint Mary's reminded all, just at the time, of the fitting opportunity presented, to ascribe their gratitude for His mercies to Him who is indeed worthy to receive more than we can render. Providentially no loss of life occurred on this occasion; but the destruction and damage of nets and gear were very considerable, estimated at about £400.

"Resuming, from this apostrophe of the storm, our sketch of the *appliances* of the fisherman,—the coble is the next to be noticed. The length of the large coble is about 27 feet. She is generally constructed to carry two masts, each having a lug sail. Four men usually form the complement of the coble's crew. This boat is used advantageously when the herrings lie near the shore; for being an open boat, and much smaller than the other descriptions, the inconvenience and risk of a long voyage are not suited to its capacities. The value of a five-man boat when fully equipped, with the exception of nets, is about £500; of the yawl, upwards of £300; and of the coble, from £50 to £70. The nets employed in the herring fishery are termed drift nets, from their drifting, or being suspended from the surface of the

water, so that the fish impetuously running against them, become entangled by the gills in the meshes of the net. From this it will be seen that they differ as much as possible from the trawl net, which in the form of an extended bag, sweeps the bottom of the sea. The herring net is generally about four yards in depth, and twenty-five yards in length, and as many as one hundred of these nets are sometimes carried in one boat. The surface exposed, therefore, when several nets are used, must present a very considerable opposition to the progress of the shoals of fish, across whose track the fishermen spread the snare; and it may be thought that when once in the vicinity of the herring's resort, the capture of any quantity at any time may be surely depended upon; but it is a singular fact to the contrary, that sometimes when one boat is taking and stowing the fish with the greatest dispatch, its neighbour, perhaps not half a mile distant, with equal endeavours, may not take a single fish. According to an Act of Parliament for the regulation of the fishery, the meshes of the net are obliged to be not less than one inch square from knot to knot along the line. The value of one of these nets is about 35s.

"The discomforts attendant upon a voyage during the night in so small a vessel as any of those employed in the fishery, have not deterred some of our visitors from occasionally accompanying the fishermen; and when the weather has been favourable, and the fishing good, they have been repaid, with the novelty of the scene around them, for their sacrifice of Morpheus to Neptune. The sparkling millions of herrings, on which the vessel seems to stand, give to the sea a lustrous appearance which cannot be described; and the occasional sight of one of those 'monsters of the deep,' the Thresher, and the Bottle-nose, some frequently the size of the boat, threatening danger if too nearly approached,—must excite their admiration.

"It will be observed that the boats belonging to other places, frequenting Scarborough during the season, are nearly as many as those belonging to this port: and for some weeks Scarborough is the station for numbers of vessels from Clay, Cromer, Yarmouth, and the southern ports of the kingdom, and even from the Land's End. Towards the latter part of the year, the shoals lie nearer these places, and they in turn have generally been the resort of the fishermen from Whitby, Scarborough, Filey, and the northern ports. The herring trade at Yarmouth was, a few years ago, more considerable than it now is; indeed, it has fallen off to a

very large extent; and of late (owing to a well-known though unaccountable preference, *occasionally* entertained by the herring, for a locality which may be favoured for years,—or may be passed by in dislike the next season,) the fish have remained off this part of the coast so long as to prevent the necessity for our boats removing southward at all.

"The hostility which exists between the herring fishers and the trawlers is much to be regretted. Could not more vigorous measures be taken for the prevention of such predatory acts as have been committed during the last few seasons, or for the conviction of the offenders? While the herring fishery is confined to nearly one locality (the place frequented at the time by the shoal,) the trawlers have an almost unlimited field for their labours; yet, and notwithstanding the provisions and penalties of the Act, 6 and 7 Vic., cap. lxxix., which forbids the use of trawl nets within three miles of the place where the herring fishery is being carried on, the aggressions of the trawlers are very frequent; and in their (prohibited) passage across the herring ground, if they come into contact with a drift or herring net, which is suspended from the surface of the water, and might impede their progress, no scruple is made to cut it in twain and cast it adrift, the loss to the poor herring fisher being thereby sometimes very considerable.

"The statute above referred to, which is the most recent, contains many important and interesting clauses for the guidance and government of those engaged in the fishery. It enacts that all French and English fishing boats, with their buoys, barrels, floats, and other implements, shall be numbered;—a most useful provision, but one that is often evaded by the trawlers, after the fashion of pirates and smugglers, a piece of canvass being placed over the characters on the side of the vessel, (which is an illegal practice by Art. 15 of the above Act,) as was done by the trawler who cut away the nets of Mr. R. Wyrill, of Scarborough. Finding his course interrupted by the drift nets, the master of the smack loudly insisted that they should be cast or cut adrift by the owner, who was within hail. Mr. Wyrill not only properly refused his demand, but in return requested to know the name or number of the marauding vessel; and not being answered, he very boldly took his lesser boat, and in the face of a rough sea, hastened on board the trawler, determined there to remain until he had discovered and could prosecute the offender. Art.

25 ordains that trawl boats shall maintain a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for herrings. Art. 27 declares herring fishing to be open all the year round. It is forbidden to herring drift-net fishing boats to shoot their nets any earlier in the day than half an hour before sunset, except in places where it is customary to carry on the fishing by daylight. (Art. 87.) And herring fishermen, being within the fishery limits, three miles of either country (England or France), shall comply with the regulations of the said country respecting the prohibition of fishing on Sundays. (Art. 88.)

"The fines for offences committed against the Act range from 8s. to £5, or imprisonment from five to fifteen days: and specifically regarding the measures concerning—The letters, numbers, and names to be placed on the boats, which are to be displayed in the following manner, British trawl boats, red; French ditto, blue; British drift boats, white and red; French ditto, white and blue; and the white of the drift boats' vanes is to be next the mast—The distances to be observed between the boats, the trawlers not to come within three miles of the herring fishers, and the latter to shoot their nets at specified distances from each other—The clearing of entangled nets, which are not to be cut except in extreme cases, or by mutual consent of the owners—The placing of buoys upon nets, and the lights to be shewn, viz., two lights, three feet apart, on one of the masts of each herring fishing vessel. In case of repetition of any offence, the fine or imprisonment may be doubled.

"If those of our readers who are accustomed to early rising, and to whom the scene may be new, were to visit the piers and sands of Scarborough, the weather being favourable, at five or six o'clock in the morning, at this period of the year, we doubt not they would be entertained. The bustle and animation of mid-day sometimes prevail at even an earlier hour. The various pursuits of the parties interested in the business, as buying and selling, (the manner of which is somewhat peculiar,) packing, salting, &c.; the many preparations of the industrious fisherman for his next voyage; the occasional arrival of another vessel; and the freshness and beauty of the summer's morning; all help to form a peculiar scene of active and stirring life; and the cheerfulness and content which generally prevail amongst this hard-working class, cannot but be observed by and imparted to the bystander. When the smaller sized herring boats, or cobles,

come to Scarborough to sell their fish, they generally lie on the western sands ; and the appearance they sometimes present, reminds one of a large gipsy encampment, with the smoke curling up from behind the large outspread sail or net ; and as many of them belong to the neighbouring smaller ports, the little boat becomes the home for the time of the sturdy fisherman ; its hard planks are his bed, yet here, like to the sailor boy ‘ upon the high and giddy mast,’ his repose come to him with but little of invitation ; and notwithstanding the inconvenience of his *household* arrangements, and the rudeness of his culinary performances, his fire burns as brightly, his kettle sing as cheerily, and his pan hisses away as merrily, as they would do in yonder hotel ; and he is withal as satisfied with his frugal meal, for which the labours of the early morning have given him so true an appetite, as he who, lazily rising at noon, breakfasts from the dainties of a dozen dishes.”





TRADE AND COMMERCE.

"Then Commerce brought into the public walk
The busy merchant; the big warehouse built;
Raised the strong crane; choked up the loaded street
With foreign plenty."

SHIP-BUILDING—GENERAL BUSINESS—SCARBOROUGH AS A WATERING-PLACE.



THOUGH in possession of a convenient port and harbour, Scarborough has a very restricted commerce. Ship-building, with its dependent trades, once afforded employment to a considerable number of our population. But this is so far changed, from various causes, that only one builder is at present engaged in it. The following statement shews the number of vessels built in different years, and their amount of tonnage:—In 1825, six ships were built, the tonnage of which was 1,561; in 1831, three, tonnage, 530; in 1839, two, tonnage 407; in 1850, only one, tonnage 800; and in 1852, two, tonnage 285. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1836 was 172, tonnage 27,052; and in 1855, the number was 187, tonnage 32,104.

The commerce of the port is chiefly confined to the following articles:—Exports, (coastwise only), corn, hams, bacon, and salt-fish: Imports, (coastwise,) coals from Newcastle, Sunderland, Hartlepool, &c.; corn, from Norfolk and Suffolk; slates, for building purposes, from Wales; stone from Scotland; and miscellaneous cargoes from London and Newcastle: Imports, (foreign,) timber and deals from the Baltic and North America; oats, cattle, and fruit, from France; wheat from Holland, Denmark, and the German States; and occasionally guano from South America.

The privilege of warehousing timber, tea, coffee, sugar, wine, and spirits, under bond, granted to Scarborough in 1840, for some time greatly increased the customs' receipts; though since then they have somewhat diminished, chiefly from the great reduction which has taken place in customs' duties, under recent legislation.

The prosperity of Scarborough depends almost entirely on the patronage which is bestowed upon it as a watering-place. The authorities of the town, aware of this fact, constantly adopt every means to maintain the character it has of late years acquired as a place of fashionable resort; and perhaps no town in the kingdom can boast of more efficient management in its arrangements for the health, the comfort, or the pleasure of its population, than Scarborough now possesses. The number of visitors here during the height of the season, amounts to several thousands; and the yearly increasing size of the town, while it keeps pace with the growth of that public favour in which Scarborough is universally held—is an index to the success which has hitherto rewarded the industrious efforts of its inhabitants.

The branches of the North-Eastern Railway have done much to promote the interests of Scarborough.



THE HARBOUR AND PIERS.

“Thy crowded ports,
Where rising masts an endless prospect yield.”

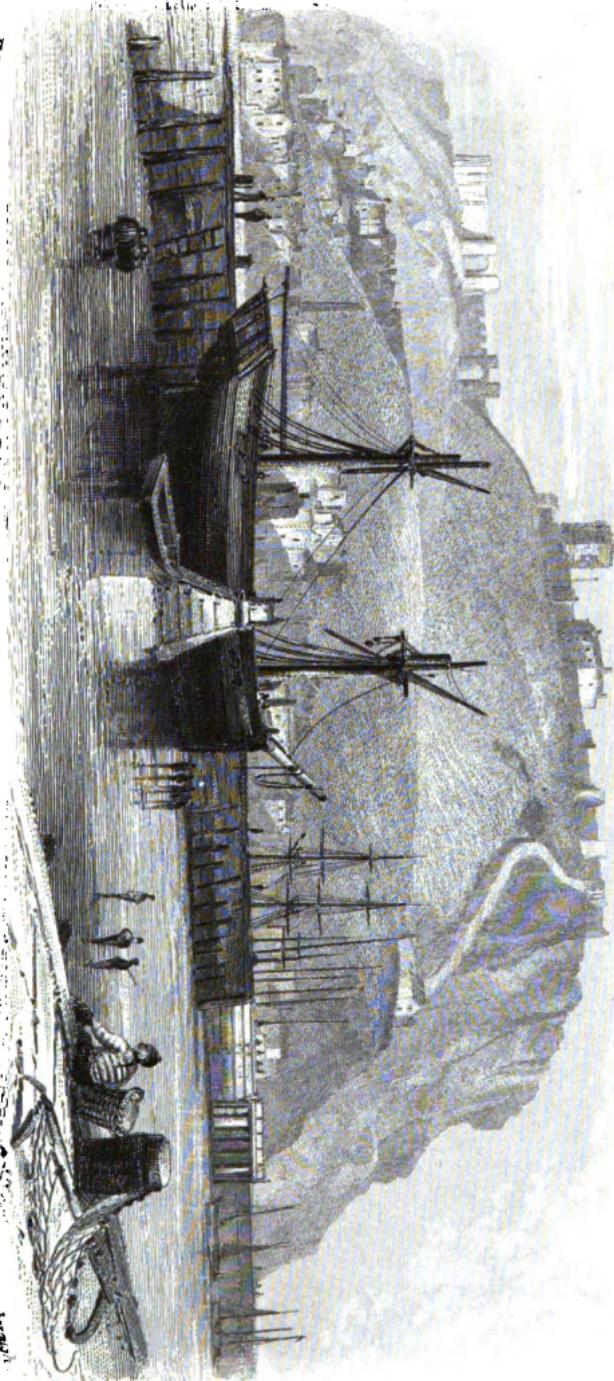
EARLY MENTION OF SCARBOROUGH HARBOUR—THE LIGHT-HOUSE—THE FLOATING DOCK—THE LIFE-BOATS—CAPT. MANBY'S APPARATUS, CARTE'S ROCKETS, &c.



THE Harbour of Scarborough is of such importance to the coasting trade, on this side of the island, that various grants, and some of them at a very early date, have been made by the Government, for keeping the port in repair. Henry III., in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, granted letters patent, bearing date 30th July, 1252, by which every merchant's ship coming into the harbour was to pay 6d.; every fisherman's ship, 4d.; and every fisherman's boat, 2d. This was to continue for five years. This grant was renewed for three years, in the fifty-third year of the same reign; and several similar grants have been subsequently made for limited periods.

The harbour of Scarborough has great advantages; and these ought to be duly appreciated by the masters of coasting vessels. It is allowed to be the only place of refuge between the Humber and Tynemouth-haven, which can be safely entered in storms, by vessels of any moderate draught of water. It is easy of access, and has frequently afforded the means of preserving many valuable ships, their cargoes and crews, in situations of the most imminent danger; ample testimonies of which can be furnished at the custom house. It not only possesses a superior depth of water within the shelter of its pier, over any other tide-haven within the pre-

H.B. Hartman, D.L.



Scarthwaite Harbour.

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ceding limits; but from its situation, in the recess of a bay, four miles within the usual track of vessels sailing between Whitby Rock and Flamborough Head, it enables them, in easterly gales, by the additional drift, to keep so much longer off the shore, and generally gives them an opportunity to enter at a proper time of the tide. In the winter season, ships on this part of the coast are frequently overtaken by sudden and violent gales of wind from the eastward, and are unable to clear the land on either tack. Under these circumstances of distress, this harbour is their only refuge from destruction; and such an important advantage in situation may be said to constitute a real excellence.



THE LIGHTHOUSE.

Some idea may be formed of the accumulation of sand since the formation of the port, by the fact, that what is now Quay-street, was originally a part of the harbour; mooring-posts having been found in some of the cellars of the houses. It is, indeed, stated by Mr. Hinderwell, that in 1811, persons were living who remembered catching fish, with angling lines, from the present staith on the Sands, which is now quite dry at high water.

For the direction of ships intending to enter the port, a signal is displayed every day, on the top of the lighthouse, at the end of Vincent's Pier, where a light is exhibited as a guide by night, so long as the water continues at the depth of ten feet in the harbour. A further improvement has been carried into effect, by the Commissioners in Trust for the harbour, of making available, for the ships taking refuge here, the large space enclosed between the outer and Vincent's piers; the entrance is by an opening through the latter, and room is provided for the perfect security of at least one hundred vessels.

An additional pier, extending from West Sandgate, southwards, has been built upwards of forty years. This pier greatly contributes to the advantages of the harbour, and forms an agreeable and a convenient promenade. Many of the stones with which the outer pier is built, weigh from twenty to thirty tons each; they were conveyed by lighters from the quarry at the White Nab, an opposite point to the south of the harbour at about two miles distant. A pleasant walk to this romantic locality may be enjoyed when the state of the tide will admit.

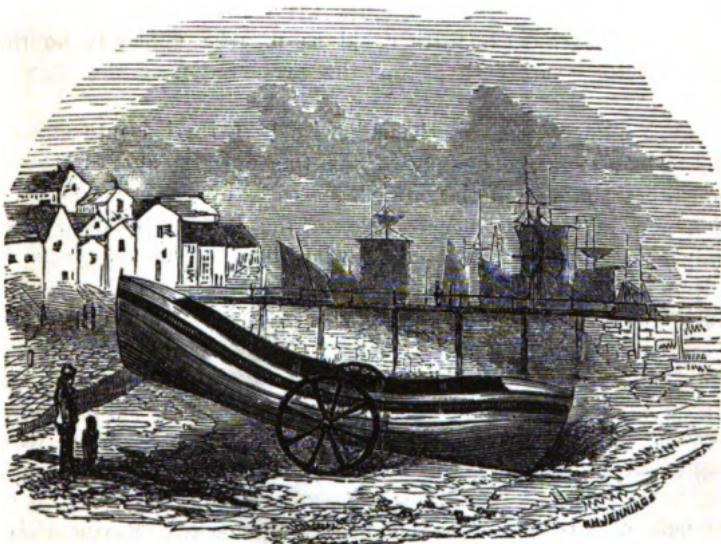
THE FLOATING DOCK.

Many of the resident shipowners having long felt the want of accommodation at Scarborough, necessary for the repair of their vessels, under their own superintendence at home, a company was formed in 1849, with the object of providing such means as should remedy the inconvenience. Accordingly, in the following year, 1850, the present dock was opened; since when a great number of vessels, of various tonnage, have been placed in it. The benefit thus arising to a somewhat numerous and necessitous class of artizans—the shipwrights—has been great.

The dock now in use is only available for vessels of or under 300 tons, and was originally considered by many as being too small. Viewed as an experiment, however, the undertaking has been so far successful; and the company contemplate the building of a dock of much larger dimensions, and better adapted to the requirements of the shipping of the port.

THE LIFE-BOATS, &c.

In treating of the harbour, we may with great propriety give a few particulars respecting the life-boats, and other appliances used here for the saving of life in cases of shipwreck. The first life-boat belonging to this port was constructed at Scarborough in the year 1801, on Mr. Greathead's plan, and was instrumental in saving much property and many lives. A second boat was built in 1823, upon an improved plan; but by the tremendous gale which visited this coast in February, 1836, it was upset, and ten out of the crew of fourteen were drowned. Such an occurrence can very rarely happen. In 1852, another life-boat was built from a design by James Peake, Esq., assistant master-



THE LIFE-BOAT.

shipwright in Her Majesty's dockyard at Woolwich. This gentleman, in the course of the adjudication on the several models submitted in competition for the prize of 100 guineas offered by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, had opportunities of

carefully examining the advantages and defects of each ; the result was a design supposed to comprise the essential qualities in the best form, and from this design the new life-boat was built, by the late Mr. Robert Skelton, of Scarborough. Her dimensions are—Length over all, 25ft. ; extreme breadth, 6 ft. 4in. ; depth amidships, 3ft. 1in. ; depth at the ends, '5ft. The great elevation of the ends, and their consisting of air boxes, give to the boat, in a large degree, the property of self-righting. She is built of larch, and is copper-fastened. Ten men, viz., eight rowers and two steersmen, form the complement of her crew. The boat is represented in the engraving.

With congenial views, there has been established at Scarboro', under the active and efficient superintendence of the coast-guard, Captain Manby's mortar-piece and apparatus, for forming a communication from the shore, with vessels in danger of shipwreck, by means of a small rope appended to a shot, which is discharged at such an elevation as to cross the vessel ; thus enabling the crew to receive such further aid as may be necessary for their safe landing, and perhaps for the preservation of the ship and cargo.

This humane principle has likewise been carried into effect by the agency of rockets supplied for this purpose at Scarborough, and other stations on the Yorkshire coast, by the scientific invention and persevering benevolence of the late A. G. Carte, Esq., ordnance storekeeper at Hull ; who, having the charge of the military barracks at Scarborough, frequently gratified the visitants during the season, by exhibiting the precision of his rockets in conveying the communication-rope over the distance of three or four hundred yards, to the exact point of its destination. Carte's life-preserved, for the security of persons learning to swim, or exposed to the risk of falling into deep water, is likewise deservedly recommended.

The Society for the Relief of Shipwrecked Mariners is a national concern, supported by very small individual subscriptions ; it will be sufficient to observe that an agency has been formed at Scarborough, under the superintendence of Mr. Stap, commanding officer of the coast-guard, through whose unwearied efforts the same has been efficiently promoted.

GEOLOGY.

"If history enables us to measure back with confidence a hundred generations of men without reaching the origin of the human race, geology calls to our view many successive assemblages of organic life in which man had no part, and which followed one another after intervals of time immensely longer than those which separated Sesostris and Alexander; Nearchus and Columbus; the advent of Cæsar and the Conquest of William."—*Phillips's Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-Coast of Yorkshire.*



OUR strata are medial, neither of the highest nor the lowest series; but to this general character, an exception occurs, in the development of a tertiary deposit at Bridlington Quay. This is of late discovery, and of very limited extent; it seems to be of the Pliocene period, and belonging to the Crag, but containing several very interesting shells; some, indeed, probably, peculiar to this locality. The chalk of our coast, which is hard, and traversed by veins of red and white flint, contains a far less number of organic remains than the soft cretaceous rocks of the south of England. The cliffs, however, between Flamborough and the first appearance of Speeton clay, arise to an altitude equalling those of the Kent coast, which have gained for our island the name of Albion, and which have so often been the theme of the poet's song, and the subject of the lamentation of the Englishman when quitting his native land.

Along the low chalky scars, uncovered by the retiring tide, between the southern landing place, as it is styled, at Flamboro' and Bridlington Quay, may be observed numerous petrified alcyonites and sponges, many of them of great size and in fine preser-

vation, but demanding no little time and patience to withdraw them from the enclosing mass, especially when possessed of long stems and spreading roots.

Similar sponges occur embedded in the cliffs, with the *Marsupites ornatus* in detached plates, or but rarely in a perfect state with the origins of the five arms or tentaculæ. The *Belemnites mucronatus*, and two kinds of *Inocerami*, are the most common of the testacea, which latter are most plentiful in the quarries more inland, as near Hunmanby, &c. The flints of this formation, scattered all over our line of coast, are well deserving of notice, often presenting, when broken, sponges, tubipores, or spines, and even whole bodies of echini, and particularly a small and beautiful cidaris.

Where those lofty precipices of chalk terminate, a thin stratum of *red chalk*, about five or six feet in thickness, is observable, at a ravine channelled out by winter torrents, whence on the opposite side rises up the dark tenacious Speeton clay. This red chalk has very few fossils, and is chiefly characterised by two species of terebratulæ, a small belemnite, *B. Listeri*, and by an undescribed serpulite. Probably a diligent examination, which this thin seam has hitherto escaped, would much extend the number.

The clay bed, similar in position to that at Kimmeridge, in Dorsetshire, is marked by many curious and interesting fossils; of these the delicate and nearly transparent *Belemnites fusiformis* is the most common, and the most beautiful ammonites of several species, generally minute and finely bronzed with pyrites, a little bulla, and several of the extinct genera, hamites and crioceratites, usually in fragments, but occasionally perfect. The *H. maximus* is of large size; the *H. Beanii* smaller, but exceedingly elegant. Small vertebrae and teeth of fishes are observed, scattered about; and four specimens of astacus—one of the *A. ornatus*, remarkable for the blue steely tint of its curved tail, was first noticed by Mr. John Williamson. The *Ostrea deltoidea*, so characteristic of the Kimmeridge clay, in the southern counties, is also met with in this deposit near Pickering.

The coralline oolite rises next in order of stratification, at Filey Bridge, and is likewise finely displayed as the uppermost stratum on the north side of Scarborough Castle Rock, where the structure, like that of a fish's roe, is readily discernible. In the interior are very many valuable and useful quarries of this stone,

as at Ayton, Seamer, and near Malton; and in the *Macadamized* fragments, scattered in repairing the roads to Seamer and York, very pretty fossils may every now and then be obtained; corroborating the suggestion of M. St. Fond, that travellers hastily passing through a country, ought to examine the pile of stones brought down to repair the highways, as they thence might not merely gain some idea of the mineralogical structure of the country, but also obtain many interesting specimens.

This coralline oolite, especially in the vicinity of Malton, is very rich in organic remains; in corallines and sponges which cap the upper bed; in many handsome echini, particularly the *Cidaris florigemma*, at Malton and Ayton, and the *Clypeus* at the Castle rock; in pectines of several species, large, and in admirable preservation; in *Ostrea gregaria*, and casts of the *Phasianella striata*, large and striking, with the lengthened turbo-like *Phasianella Heddingtonensis*, at Seamer and Ayton.

Of the genus ammonites, the *A. Sutherlandiae* and *Lamberti* occur of great size, and at least three species of astacus, *A. rostratus*, rather common in the Malton quarries; and another detected by Mr. John Williamson, at Filey Bridge, along with a new and undescribed asterias of the genus ophiura, small, but remarkably elegant. *Tellina Amplicata*, and *Plagiostoma rigidum*, and a gervilia, are also most abundant in this rock.

The calcareous sandstone comes from below the oolite, at Filey, re-appears over Redcliff, is extensively shown at Cayton Bay, where to the north of the mill may be seen a very large subsidence of this grit; and also at the Castle rock, where it presents the second line of stratification, passing inland in the same series with the coral limestone, in hills with a softly swelling rise, and then an abrupt escarpment towards the south-east, like a deep step or stair; and, as at Oliver's Mount, displaying a striking table summit between those points, and presenting the most remarkable feature of the landscape. The upper portion resembles a yellow marly sand-stone; the lower, a closer grained grey-coloured limestone, abounding with terebratulæ of a pearly appearance. The most striking peculiarity of some of the fossils of this stratum, is their conversion, wholly or in part, into calcedony; and, in many instances, an infiltration of silicious matter seems to have destroyed and filled up the shells, and produced an exact cast in agate. The *Ammonites vertebralis*, or fish-bone ammonite, thus agatized, is rare, but of extraordinary beauty.

The *A. Sutherlandiae*, of vast size, even of half a hundred weight, first brought into notice by Mr. John Williamson, has a perfect coating of calcedony. The *Terebratula socialis*, converted into white opaque pebble-like enamel, is abundant in the quarries above the spring head, which supplied, until lately, the town with water. A large *Gryphaea* also occurs in the same locality, with ligaments completely calcedonized. This bed is that wherein the *Pinna lanceolata* is found in its most perfect state; and this fossil, scarcely known till recently, may be met with, also, in the quarries going to Deepdale, from Oliver's Mount, and still more readily at the Spring Hill. Many of the shells in the calc grit, and none more so than the pinna, are covered over with a thin glossy crust of peroxide of iron. And here we must not omit pointing out the silicified wood, crossed by veins of bluish calcedony, or incrusted with it in beautiful minute mammillated crystals, which occurs in this formation at Cayton Bay; neither must we pass over the truly splendid specimens of fossil starfishes lately found in the beds which rise in the cliffs beyond Newbiggin Wyke, near Filey.

A dark grey clay, of slaty texture—the Oxford clay—is next in order, presenting a bed of immense thickness, at Filey Bridge, at Redcliff, and at the Castle rock; and offering many curious petrifications, of which a small ammonite, beautifully gilded with iron pyrites; a little pinna, *P. mitis*; the *Belemnites gracilis*; with three species of a very delicate shrimp, or astacus, are the principal.

The fossils here are numerous, but from the shivery nature of the clay, are with difficulty obtained in any tolerable preservation. The fossilist will be best rewarded by examining and breaking up a flooring of this Oxford clay, exposed at half-tide at the foot of the Castle rock.

The *Kelloways limestone* is one of considerable importance to the naturalist from its many fine fossils; and to the public, by its utility as a building-stone. The quarries at Hackness, belonging to Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., are of good colour, durable, and work well; as is shown in Hackness Hall, the York and Scarborough Museums, and Christ Church, Scarborough.

The shells most remarkable in this formation are *Ammonites Calloviensis*, *Gemmatus*, *Koenigii*, *Rostellaria Sulcata*, a new species, contributed by Mr. Williamson; *Gryphaea dilatata*; *Ostrea Marshii*, formerly *O. diluviana*: *Mya V. Scripta*, and

literati; *Trigonia clavellata*; and *Avicula inaequivalvis*, usually covered with a thin white shelly matter. On the eastern side of the castle, this rock may be noticed of great hardness, and so impregnated with ferruginous oxide, as nearly to merit the denomination of *clay-iron ore*, but still full of extraneous fossils. This rock is unusually productive in ammonites, not less than fifty species having been determined by Mr. Bean, since the last publication on the subject.

The Kelloways, and all the preceding strata, from the chalk, contain remains of the order Cancer; but it was only lately that the cornbrash completed the chain, by offering in the dark tenacious clay, dividing it from the Kelloways, an astacus, in small blue-grey imbedded nodules. The claws and body have been separated beautifully perfect, but the entire animal has not yet been found.

The cornbrash itself is very conspicuous at the point between Redcliff and Cayton bays, and likewise to the north of the castle rock; but often varying much in colour and structure, and in some places passing into a dark-coloured clay, not unlike the Oxford clay. It contains numerous organic relics, many a repetition of those in the preceding bed: others more peculiar, as *Terebratula ovoides*, at Gristhorpe Bay; *Trigonia costata*; two species of ammonites, *Herveyi* and *Terebratus*; *Sanguinolaria undulata*; some echini, as *Clypeus orbicularis*; and also the common belemnite, not unfrequently, although this has erroneously been pronounced to be the only conchiferous stratum, in Yorkshire, not containing the belemnite. A pretty little scallop, the *Pecten vagans*, is plentiful in this and the calc grit, and may be seen of the most delicate texture, and hardly fossilized, underneath the Castle rock, in many places.

In the group of strata, below the cornbrash, the shale and sandstone of the pseudo-coal formation, or coaly grit of Smith, alternates with the grey lime-stone, or Bath oolite, intervening between its lower bed, and that succeeded by another deposit of the Dogger or lowest oolite. The shale, which resembles a fissile clay, chiefly predominates in the upper bed, and is well known as the "rich repository of plants under Gristhorpe cliff," discovered in the autumn of 1827, and chiefly illustrated by the researches of Messrs. Bean and Williamson, and acknowledged by M. A. Brogniart, to be, in variety and preservation, unequalled. These plants are mostly of the families of cycadæ, ferns, and equisetæ;

of which the ferns appear to predominate in the upper, the cycadæ in the lower, and equisetaceæ and lycopodaceæ to be equally distributed. It is also in the higher deposit that a greater variety prevails in the forms of the plants; in the inferior hard sandstone the vegetable impressions are as plentiful, but more repeated. Some of these fossil ferns, &c., are in fructification, as the *Pecopteris Polypodioides*, *P. Obtusifolia*, and the *Lycopodites Williamsoni* is frequently met with, bearing a distinct head of cryptogamous florets; which last and a sphænopteris, have been appropriately named by M. Brogniart, in honour of Mr. John Williamson.

Several of the ferns and cycadites, which are the most abundant, are likewise the most attractive, and consequently a naturalist visiting our coast, for a very few weeks, might easily obtain a respectable and interesting series of these plants. Among those most conspicuous for rarity or beauty, may be enumerated *Crytomerites Divaricata*, *Thuites expansus*, *Pterophyllum Pecten*, *Equisetum laterale*, of the lower sand-stone; *Tæniopteris Major* and *Vittata*, *Olopterus Beanii*, *Sphaenopteris Stipata*, *Cyclopterus digitata*, equally in both; *Pecopteris ligata*, *undans*, and *propinque*, *Sphaenopteris Williamsoni*, and *Pterophyllum Williamsoni* in the upper; while the *Equisetum columnare* occurs in both series, in huge reedy stems, with thick knobs joints, finely striated, and commonly in a perpendicular position; and is the plant noticed by Sir R. Murchison as identifying the Brora coalfield.

Many capsules and seeds, hitherto perfectly new in fossiliology, occur, both in the upper and lower sandstones; but the seeds to our observation, seem but the naked seeds of the cycas, rather than the fringed and winged ones of the coniferæ; and the capsules, which are yet *sub judice*, resemble more the lower pulverulent vessels of lycopodaceæ; but many of these seeds are now ascertained to belong to a singular anomalous plant, named by Dr. Lindley, *Sphaeda Paradoxa*, and probably allied to the recent *Pilularia*.

In both series, many of the contained leaves are so slightly fossilized, as to retain, when dexterously separated, both elasticity and combustibility; yet these films are of such tenuity, as to offer most curious and interesting objects for the microscope, as observed in a notice upon these coal plants, in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, for October, 1828. Of these, the most

remarkable is the *Solenites Murrayana* of Lindley, the *Icostites Murrayana* of Goppert and the Germans, and very analogous to the living *Icostes*, and of very curious structure. Indeed the whole deposit is one of singular interest; and being completely open to observation, resembles a vast herbarium, in which each successive layer of shale, or grit, develops a new set of carbonized impressions, like so many fine sketches in Indian-ink, or occasionally tinged with a reddish brown hue, like some of the algae.

The interposing subordinate oolite limestone contains many petrifications, chiefly shells, as *Gervilia acuta*, *Trigonia clavelata*, and *costata*, *Cucullaea cancellata*, *Corbula depressa*, *Trochus monilifectus*, *Littorina cincta*, *Terebra vetusta*, and *Ammonites Blagdeni*. The turbidated univalves of the lower oolite are numerous and handsome, and with two curious species of astacus, may be found about a mile south of the Peak, near a remarkable slip, or dislocation of the strata, figured in Young and Bird's "Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast."

The celebrated lias succeeds, in upper and lower beds, separated by the marlstone, which is very partially uncovered near the Peak, twelve miles north of Scarborough, and recognized by its irony appearances, and by the *Dentalium giganteum*, *Modiola scalprum*, *Pecten equivalvis*, *Pholadomya obliquata*, *Avicula cygnipes*, and also by some rare and beautiful species of the Asteriæ, as *Ophiura Milleri*, *Ophiura Murrayana*, and *Ophiodesma Egertoni*.

To recite the fossil treasures of the lias would almost require a volume, as hardly can any portion of the alum shale be split, or the lenticular masses, constituting the cement stone, or septaria, be broken, but organic remains, often brilliantly pyritic, may be collected.

The ammonites here, from number and celebrity, claim the first place; and one hundred specimens at least, besides nautili, have been distinguished. The *A. armatus*, *elegans*, *Mulgravias*, *striatulus*, *Walcottii*, *crassus*, and *communis*, are amongst the most common and characteristic. The belemnites, often avelous, splendidly gilded with iron pyrites; the delicate *Orbicula reflexa*; *Trochus Anglicus* and *Pinna folium*, are abundant.

The *Gryphaea incurva*, or boat oyster, though an extinct shell, is amazingly plentiful as a fossil, but is far inferior in keeping to those of the white lithographic lias of the south of England. Several fine specimens of astaci, or fossilized lobsters,

in tolerable preservation, have been discovered in the lias; and likewise the ink-bag of the fossil sepia, or cuttle-fish, with the pen of the loligo occasionally, though rarely appearing in the nodules. Fins and scales, apparently belonging to fishes of the cartilaginous order, and even the imperfect impressions of the skeletons of fishes of the osseous class likewise occur, in similar nodules, along the coast near Whitby; and in one or two instances the entire animal, as the lepidosteus, with its fine jet-like scales. A very fine specimen of fossil *Plesiosaurus*, from the lias near Whitby, and of unprecedented magnitude, has lately been added to the Museum, at Scarborough; and was the subject of an elaborate paper by the late Mr. Dunn, surgeon, of this place, read before the Geological Society of London, a lecture on which having been previously given by him at the Museum, with some very interesting observations upon the structure of the different Saurian animals.

Paddles, detached bones, and even skeletons of various sauri or lizards, are not very unfrequent; and the superb crocodile, in the Whitby museum, is a noble monument of an age and climate long gone by, as is also the enormous torso, or trunk of a plesiosaurus in that of Scarborough.

The rounded concave vertebrae of the ichthyosaurus, or lizard fish, and those with abrupt angles and strong processes, belonging to the crocodile, wherein the bodies of the vertebrae, are, at least, double the length of their transverse section; and also others characterised as those of plesiosaurus, by peculiar spinous processes, are all to be met with, even among the debris beneath the lofty precipices, near the Peak. Fossil wood, finely silicified, and capable of a capital polish, or covered with a coating of jet, is most abundant, especially in the lower lias, to the north of Robin Hood's Bay: and jet itself is common, sometimes in pieces of many pounds weight, all along the coast, particularly to the north of Whitby, and in a broken and shivery slate of little or no value to the lapidary, at Gristhorpe Bay, accompanying the plants.

The ligneous origin of jet is fully shown by the remains of branches arising from the stem, and by its structure and associations; and the transition from peat is easily traceable on many of the moors, where, as at Seamer, another curious phenomenon presents itself in the bog wood, usually oak, which has become very hard, ponderous, and of a deep ebony-like black, depending

upon the long continued action of the gallic acid of the vegetable on the iron of the soil.

A complete catalogue *raisonné* of the fossil shells and plants of the Yorkshire coast, with the localities and descriptive notices of the more remarkable, is much wanted; and until we may be favoured with such, the scientific inquirer is referred to Young and Bird's "Geology of the Yorkshire Coast," the last edition, illustrated with numerous plates, where much minute information may be obtained respecting their descriptions and situations. Also for a still more complete list, Phillips' "Geology of Yorkshire" must be consulted, where the references are exceedingly numerous, but the descriptions few, if any. This work is, however, illustrated by numerous correct and spirited sketches of organic remains, chiefly taken from the valuable collections of Mr. Bean and Mr. Williamson; the latter of which is now added to that of the Scarborough Philosophical and Archaeological Society; while the former, from Mr. Bean's extraordinary knowledge of indigenous shells, has the species and varieties discriminated, both recent and extinct, with singular acumen. The catalogue of the Scarborough Museum must be mentioned, as offering the most perfect enumeration of our strata and diluvium, and has been recommended to the geologists, for its excellent arrangement, by Professor Jamieson.

The diluvium, which overspreads all these strata, offers a source whence a collection of minerals, surprising in extent and variety, might be readily obtained, the products of the primitive and transition rocks of the north of England, or south of Scotland, brought here in rolled pieces, by some mighty inundation, flowing apparently from north-east to south-west. We may enumerate several kinds of granite, especially that from Shapfell, in Cumberland, so well known by its large crystals of red felspar; and another equally marked by the size of the mica; also a dark-coloured gneiss, containing garnets; mica slate, likewise with garnets; a pale-red syenite clay, and hornstone porphyry; compact felspar; adularia, in small crystals, in a granite; chatoyane felspar, chiefly reflecting the blue rays; diallage rock; ehlorite slate; greywacke, serpentine from Portsoy, in Banffshire; schorl rock; quartz rock; amethystine quartz; olivine, in trap or amygdaloid; galena, in metalliferous limestone; the nodular radiated magnesian limestone of Sunderland; acicular stilbite, in amygdaloidal greenstone; epidote; and one instance of heulandite;

beautiful specimens of compact radiated green prehnite, strangely here called beryl, are sometimes found in rolled pieces; as are also mica, black and white hornblende, massive or disseminated; agates, either veined or dentritic; and often, particularly the green, mochas, of very great beauty; along with many varieties of hornstone, red jasper, and heliotrope.

On the north sands, immediately beyond the first brook, black magnetic iron-sand occurs plentifully, containing titanium, and probably nickel, and of which the origin is singularly obscure. The ferruginous particles are easily separable from the common sand, by means of an ordinary loadstone. Masses of calcareous spar are found in the Kelloways formation, behind the castle; also gypsum, in most minute and delicate prisms. Calcareous sinter is also seen abundantly, lining fissures in the limestone rocks, along the coast; and in some places as at Cloughton, accompanied with *calc tufa*, prettily arborized, or with arragonite, in thin mammillated veins, as in the calcareous grit, at Newbegin Wyke.

An interesting mineral, named by the Rev. Canon Harcourt, "Scarbroite," occurs in the fissures of the grey shelly limestone of the lower oolitic series, at the White Nab. It is a hydrosilicate of alumina; and, from its locale, is much prized by foreign collectors. It is nearly allied to the rare allophane, recently detected by Mr. Morris, of Kensington, in the chalk at Charlton, in Kent.

Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is one of those minerals which are forming every day before our eyes, as in the aluminous shale, where it is continually deposited, in thin prisms, from the decomposition of the pyritous limestone; the sulphuric acid being yielded by the sulphuret of iron. In the same way, at many places along the beach, the sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, is generated by the decomposed pyrites, and hence some light may be thrown upon the productions of our chalybeate springs.

Septaria of argillaceous ironstone abounds in irregularly disposed layers in the lias, and are scattered everywhere along the sands; when broken, they present either some organic relics, or are divided, as their name implies, into numberless septa, usually filled up with calcareous spar, iron glance, or semi-liquid bitumen.

Connected with these, is the *œsites*, or eagle-stone, sometimes rounded, at others multangular, and containing a nucleus, occasionally so detached as to rattle, when the stone, which is argil-

laceous iron, is shaken. Clay ironstone occurs in extensive beds, also in the inferior oolite formation, as for instance, just beyond the Spa, the nodular kidney-shaped haematite is very common. Iron pyrites, either massive or cock's-comb, or radiated, is found in detached pieces, or accompanying most of the stratifications.

Coal occurs in many thin and unprofitable veins, in several places along the coast, in the coaly grit series, especially at Cloughton, where it has even been worked, though of small value, except for lime or brick-burning; in fact, the real bed of good coal is very far removed, having the lias, red marl, and magnesian limestone, interposed.

The private museum of Mr. Bean, comprising decidedly the best collection of British shells in the kingdom, is politely thrown open for public inspection about six days, at indefinite periods, during the season, when all strangers are kindly admitted on being properly introduced. On these occasions, the drawers of every cabinet are displayed in the various apartments of the house of the proprietor; so that the whole suite of rooms is on these occasions, appropriated to the purposes of a museum. His geological specimens are equally valuable, and have long been celebrated. Mr. Bean's collections of corallines is choice; and by the novel manner in which they are displayed, being in a style quite different from any we have hitherto witnessed, an increased effect is given to their minute beauties; and the whole collection is truly worthy of the taste of the possessor, and shows his penetration in subjects connected with natural history to distinguished advantage.

BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS.

“Not a tree,
A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains
A folio volume. We may read, and read,
And read again, and still find something new,
Something to please, and something to instruct.”

PLANTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SCARBOROUGH—MARINE BOTANY.



THE vicinity of Scarborough possesses a highly diversified Flora; the variety of wild and picturesque scenery giving locality to the growth of many rare plants. The different kinds of soil; the decomposition of the sub-strata before enumerated; the height of the neighbouring hills, moorland, and wolds; the extent of the valleys; the varied culture of the level ground; the shady woods; the bogs, brooks, and slow streams; besides the rocky sea-coast; all contribute to afford to the botanist an ample field for research.

For the following list of the phœnogamous plants found in the neighbourhood, (with the exception of a few from Mr. Bean's herbarium,) we are indebted to Mr. Sykes, the Master of the Grammar-School, as well as for the list of marine algae which follows. The arrangement and nomenclature is that of Sir Wm. J. Hooker, in the last edition of the “British Flora”. The figures indicate the months of flowering; and where no habitat is given, it is to be understood that the plant in question is of frequent occurrence.

PLANTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

- Thalictrum flavum*, common Meadow-Rue. Ditch sides. Near Folkton, Cayton, &c. 6—7.
Anemone nemorosa, Wood Anemone. 3—5.
Ranunculus aquatilis, Water Crowfoot. 5—6.
R. Lingua, great Spearwort. Mere. 6—7.
R. Flamula, lesser S. 5—8.
R. Ficaria, lesser Celandine. 3—5.
R. auricomus, Wood Crowfoot. Bushy places. 4—5.
R. Sceleratus, Celery-leaved C. Mere, &c. 6—7.
R. acris, upright Meadow C. 6—7.
R. hederaceus, Ivy-leaved C. Edge-hill. 5—9.
R. repens, creeping C. 6—8.
R. bulbosus, bulbous C. 5.
R. avensis, com. C. 6.
Caltha palustris, Marsh Marygold. 3—4.
Helleborus viridis, green Hellebore. Ayton. 3—4.
Aquilegia vulgaris, common Columbine. Forge Valley, Yedmendale, &c. 6.
Actaea Spicata, Bane-berry. Forge Valley, Hackness. 5.

NYMPHOMACEÆ.

- Nymphaea alba*, white Water-lily. Mere. 7.
Nuphar lutea, yellow W.-l. Mere. 7.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

- Papaver Argemone*, long, prickly-headed Poppy. Corn-fields, &c. 6—7.
P. dubium, long, smooth-headed P. Cloughton. 5—7.
P. Rhœas, common red P. 6—7.
Chelidonium majus, Celandine. Ayton, Hutton Buscel, &c. 5—8.

FUMARIACEÆ.

- Fumaria capreolata*, rampant Fumitory. Peasholm. 5—8.
F. officinalis, common F. 5—9.
Corydalis claviculata, wild-climbing C. Hayburn Wyke. 6—7.

CRUCIFERÆ.

- Cheiranthus Cheiri*, Wall-flower. Castle-walls. 4—6.
Barbarea vulgaris, Yellow-rocket. 5—8.
Arabis hirsuta, hairy Rock-cress. Banks of Muston-drain. 6—8.
Cardamine amara, large-flowered Bitter-cress. Forge Valley .5—6.
C. pratensis, Cuckoo-flower. 5.
C. hirsuta, hairy B. Shady banks of streams. 4—9.
Nasturtium officinale, Water-cress. 6—7.
N. amphibium, amphibious Yellow-cress. Mere. 6—9.
N. terrestre, Marsh Y. Mere. 6—9.
Cochlearia officinalis, common Scurvy-grass. Castle, Cliffs. 5—6.
Draba verna, Whitlow-grass. Scalby. 3—5.
Teesdalia nudicaulis, naked-stalked T. Ganton, &c. 5—6.
Cakile maritima, Sea-rocket. North shore. 6—7.
Alliaria officinalis, Garlic Hedge-mustard. 5—6.
Sisymbrium officinale, Hedge-mustard. 6—7.
Lepidium campestre, Mithridate Pepperwort. Burniston. 6—8.
Senebiera coronopus, Wart-cress. 6—9.

RESEDACEÆ.

- Reseda luteola*, Dyer's Rocket. 7—8.
R. lutea, wild Mignonette. Ayton-road, Muston-drain, &c. 6—8.

POLYGALACEÆ.

- Polygala vulgaris*, common Milkwort. Dry hilly pastures. 5—9.

VIOLACEÆ.

- Viola palustris*, Marsh Violet. Raincliff, Cloughton, &c. 4—6.
V. odorata, sweet V., white and purple. Peasholm. 3—4.
V. hirsuta, hairy V. Peasholm. 4.
V. canina, Dog V. 4—8.
V. tricolour, Pansy V. 5—9.
V. lutea, yellow Pansy V. Moors. Rare. 5—7.

DROSERACEÆ.

- Drosera rotundifolia*, round-leaved Sun-dew. Moors. 7—8.
Parnassia palustris, Grass of Parnassus. Bogs in the Cliffs. 8—9.

CISTACEÆ.

- Helianthemum vulgare*, Rock-rose. Barrowcliff, Ayton-road, Yed-mundale. 7—9.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

- Saponaria officinalis*, Soapwort. Castle-holmes, Sealby-beck 6—9.
Silene inflata and var. *hirsuta*, Bladder Campion. Railway, Ayton,
 &c. 6—8.
S. noctiflora, night-flowering Catchfly, Seamer Moor, &c. 7—8.
Lychnis Flos-cuculi, Ragged Robin. 5—6.
L. vespertina, white Lychnis. Railway. 5—6.
L. diurna, red L. 5—6.
Agrostemma Githago, Corn Cockle. Carrs. 6—8.
Sagina procumbens, procumbent Pearlwort. 5—9.
S. nodosa, knotted P.
Honckenya peploides, Sea-Purslane. North Shore. 5—7.
Arenaria tenuifolia, fine-leaved Sandwort, Wykeham. 8.
A. Serpyllifolia, Thyme-leaved S. 6—8.
Stellaria media, Holostea, graminea, glauca, and uliginoso, Stitch-
 worts.
Cerastium tetrandrum, four-cleft mouse-ear Chickweed, South Cliff.
 5—7.
C. vulgatum, broad-leaved M. 4—9.
C. arvense, Field M. Castle-dykes. 4—8.

MALVACEÆ.

- Malva sylvestris*, common Mallow. 6—9.
M. rotundifolia, dwarf M. 6—9.
M. moschata, Musk M. Railway. 7—9.

LINACEÆ.

- Linum catharticum*, purging Flax. 6—8.

HYPERICACEÆ.

- Hypericum perforatum*, perforate St. John's Wort, Barrowcliff,
 7—9.
H. quadrangulum, square St. J. Ditch sides. 7.
H. humifusum, trailing St. J. Burniston, Harebrow. 7—8.
H. pulchrum, small upright St. J. Bushy places. 6—7.
H. hirsutum, hairy St. J. Barrowcliff, &c. 7—8.
H. montanum, mountain St. J. Yedmundale. 7—8.

GERANIACEÆ.

- Geranium sanguineum*, bloody Cranesbill. Filey. 7.
G. Phœnum, dusky C. Hackness. 5—6.

- G. pratense*, blue meadow C. Barrowcliff, &c. 6—8.
G. Robertianum, Herb Robert. 5—9.
G. dissectum, jagged-leaved C. Pastures. 5—8.
G. molle, dovesfoot C. 4—8.
G. columbinum, long-stalked C. Near Yedmundale. 6—7.
Erodium cicutarium, Hemlock Storksbill. Falgrave. 6—8.
E. Moschatum, Musk S. Falgrave. 5—6.

OXALIDACEÆ.

- Oxalis acetosella*, Wood Sorrel, the original Shamrock. 5.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

- Genista tinctoria*, Dyer's Green-weed. Cloughton Wyke. 7—8.
G. Anglicæ, Petty Whin. Moors. 5—6.
Sarothamnus scoparius, Broom. Moors. 4—6.
Ononis arvensis, Rest-harrow, var. *Spinosa*. Filey. 6—9.
Anthyllis vulneraria, Lady's-fingers. Cliffs. 6—8.
Medicago lupulina, black Medick. 6—7.
M. maculata, spotted M. Castle-dykes. 5—8.
M. denticulata, reticulated M. Castle-dykes. 4—8.
Melilotus officinalis, yellow Melilot. South-cliff. 6—8.
Trifolium repens, *pratense*, *filiforme*, medium, *procumbens*, *minus*, &c. Clovers.
Lotus corniculatus, common Bird's-foot Trefoil. 7—8.
L. major, narrow-leaved L. Shady hedge-banks. 7—8.
Astragalus glycyphylloides, sweet Milk-Vetch. Barrowcliff. 6—9.
A. hypoglottis, purple Mountain M. Ayton-road. 6—7.
Ornithopus perpusillus, Bird's-foot, Ganton, &c. 5—7.
Vicia hirsuta, *sativa*, *angustifolia*, Bobartii, sepium. Vetches.
V. cracca, tufted Vetch. Hedges. 6—8.
V. sylvatica, Wood V. Barrowcliff, Hackness, &c. 6—7.
Lathyrus pratensis, Meadow Vetch. 7—8.
L. Sylvestris, narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea. Barrowcliff, &c. 6—8.
Orobus tuberosus, tuberous Bitter Vetch. Bushy places. 5—7.

ROSACEÆ.

- Prunus padus*, Bird-cherry. Hackness, &c. 5.
Spiraea Filipendula, common Dropwort, Edge-hill. Yedmundale 6—7.
S. Ulmaria, Meadow Sweet. 6—8.

- S. salicifolia*, Willow-leaved Spiraea. Near Cayton. 7.
Geum urbanum, common Avens. 6—8.
G. rivale, Water Avens. Raincliff, Yedmundale. 5—7.
Rubus Idaeus, Raspberry. Edge-hill, &c. 6—7.
R. Cæsius, Dewberry. 6—7.
R. Saxatilis, Stone Bramble. Forge-valley. 6—8.
Fragaria vesca, Strawberry. 5—7.
Comarum palustre, purple Marsh Cinquefoil. Mere, Raincliff-bog. 5—7.
Potentilla anserina, reptans, *Tormentilla*, *fragariastrum*, Cinquefoils.
Alchemilla vulgaris, common Lady's Mantle. 6—8.
A. alpina, Alpine L. Moors. 6—8.
A. arvensis, Parsley pier. 5—8.
Sanguisorba officinalis, great Burnet. Carrs, &c. 6—8.
Poterium Sanguisorba, Salad Burnet. North Cliff, &c. 6—8.
Agrimonia Eupatoria. Agrimony. 6—7.
Rosa spinosissima, Burnet Rose. Roe-brow, &c. 5—6.
R. villosa, Villous R. Thickets. 6—7.
R. tomentosa, downy-leaved R. Thickets. 6—7.

ONAGRACEÆ.

- Epilobium hirsutum*, *parviflorum*, *augustifolium*, *montanum*, *tetragonum*, *palustre*, Willow-herbs.
Circæa lutetiana, Enchanter's Night-shade. Barrowcliff, Yedmundale. 6—8.

HALORAGACEÆ.

- Hippuris vulgaris*, common Mare's tail. Carrs, Ganton, &c. 6—7.
Myriophyllum verticillatum, Whorled Water Milfoil. Carrs. 7—8.
M. spicatum, spiked W. Carrs. 6—7.

LYTHRACEÆ.

- Lythrum salicaria*, spiked Purple Loosestrife. Mere, Raincliff-bog. 7—9.
Peplis Portula. Water Purslane. 7—8.

PORTULACÆ.

- Montia fontana*, Water Blinks. 4—8.

PARONYCHIACEÆ.

- Spergularia marina*, Sea-side Sandwort Spurrey. Filey. 6—8.
Spergula arvensis, Corn Spurrey. 6—8.

CRASSULACEÆ.

- Sempervivum tectorum*, House-leek. Cloughton, &c. 7.
Sedum Anglicum, White English Stonecrop. Castle-hill. 6—8.
S. acre, Biting S. 6—7.
S. reflexum, crooked yellow S. Ayton. 7—8.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

- Saxifraga granulata*, white Meadow Saxifrage. Barrowcliff, Ayton. 5.
S. tridactylites, Rue-leaved S. Walls. 5—6.
Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Golden Saxifrage. Raincliff, Forge Valley. 4—6.
C. oppositifolium, opposite-leaved G. Raincliff, &c. 4—7.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

- Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, Marsh Pennywort. Mere. 5—8.
Helsiosciadium nodiflorum, procumbent Marshwort. 7—8.
Sanicula Europaea, Wood Sanicle. Raincliff, &c. 6—7.
Pimpinella Saxifraga, Burnet Saxifrage. Yedmundale, &c. 7—9.
Sium angustifolium, narrow-leaved Water Parsnep. 7—8.
Bupleurum rotundifolium, Hare's-ear. 6—7.
Œnanthe fistulosa, common Water Dropwort. Mere. 7—9.
Œ. Phellandrium, fine-leaved Water Dropwort. Mere. 7—9.
Angelica sylvestris, wild Angelica. Raincliff, &c. 7—8.
Heracleum sphondylium, Hogweed. 7.
Conium maculatum, Hemlock. 6—7.
Smyrnium Olusatrum, Alexanders. Castle. 4—6.
Anthriscus sylvestris, wild Beaked Parsley. 4—6.
A. vulgaris, common Beaked Parsley. 5—6.
Chærophyllyum temulentum, Chervil. 6—7.
Myrrhis odorata, Sweet Cicely. Hayburn Wyke. 5—6.
Daucus Carota, Carrot. Cliffs. 6—8.
Torylis nodosa, knotted Hedge Parsley. Castle Howard. 5—7.
T. Anthriscus, upright Hedge Parsley. 7—9.

ARALIACEÆ.

- Adoxa moschatellina*, tuberous Moschatell. Nr. Stepney, Yedmundale, &c. 4—5.
Hedera Helix, Ivy. 10—11.

CORNACEÆ.

- Cornus sanguinea*, Dogwood. Hedges, Ayton, &c. 6—7.
C. Suecica, dwarf Cornel. Near the Bridestones, Cross-cliff, &c. 7—8.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

- Sambucus Ebulus*, dwarf Elder. Castle-dykes, &c. 7—8.
S. Nigra, Common Elder. 6.
Viburnum Opulus, Guelder-rose. Raincliff. 6—7.
Lonicera Periclymenum. Woodbine. 6—8.

RUBIACEÆ.

- Galium verum*, cruciatum, saxatile, palustre, *Mollugo*, *uliginosum*,
 Aparine, Bedstraws.
Sherardia arvensis, Field-Madder. 4—10.
Asperula odorata, sweet Woodruff. 5—6.

VALERIANACEÆ.

- Valeriana dioica*, small Marsh Valerian. Wet places. 5—6.
V. Officinale, great Wild Valerian. Ditches. 6—8.
Fedia olitoria, Lamb's Lettuce. 4—6.
F. dentata, Corn Salad. 6—8.

DIPSACACEÆ.

- Scabiosa Succisa*, Devil's-bit Scabious. Near Stepney, Throxenby,
 &c. 7—10.
S. Columbaria, small Scabious. Castle Holmes, North Cliff. 7—8.
Knautia arvensis, common Scabious. 6—8.

COMPOSITÆ.

- Tragopogon pratensis*, yellow Goat's-beard. Peasholm, nr. Ayton,
 &c. 6—7.
T. porrifolius, purple Goat's-beard. Plantation. 5—6.
Apargia Autumnalis, Autumnal Hawkbit. 8.
Hypochoeris radicata, long-rooted Cat's耳. 7.
Lactuca virosa, strong-scented Lettuce. Filey road. 4—8.
L. Muralis, Ivy-leaved Lettuce. Hackness. 6—8.
Sonchus arvensis, corn Sow-castle. 8—9.
S. oleraceus, annual Sow-thistle. 6—8.

- S. asper*, sharp-fringed annual Sow-thistle. 6—8.
Crepis virens, smooth Hawksbeard. 6—8.
C. paludosa, Marsh Hawksbeard. Raincliff. 7—9.
Hieracium pilosella, Mouse-ear Hawkweed. 5—8.
H. murorum, Wall Hawkweed. Weaponness, &c. 6—8.
H. sylvaticum, Wood Hawkweed. Forge Valley, &c. 7—8.
Lapsana communis, Nipplewort. 7—9.
Arctium Lappa, Burdock. 7—8.
Carduus nutans, Musk Thistle. 5—10.
C. Marianus, Milk Thistle. Castle-dykes. 7.
Cnicus lanceolatus, *palustris*, *arvensis*, Plume Thistles.
C. Eriophorus, Woolly-headed Plume Thistle. Ayton, &c. 7—8.
C. pratensis, Meadow Plume Thistle. Raincliff. 6—8.
Carlina vulgaris, Carline Thistle. Cliffs. 6—10.
Centaurea nigra, black discoid Knapweed. 6—9.
C. scabiosa, greater Knapweed. 7—9.
C. Cyanus, Corn Bluebottle. 6—8.
Bidens cernua, nodding Bur-marigold. Carrs. 7—10.
• *B. tripartita*, trifid Bur-marigold. Raincliff. 7—9.
Tanacetum vulgare, Tansy. 8.
Artemisia vulgaris, common Mugwort. Hutton Buscel. 7—9.
A. Absinthium, Wormwood. Raincliff. 8—9.
Eupatorium cannabinum, Hemp-Agrimony. Ditches. 7—8.
Antennaria dioica, Cat's-foot. Cloughton Moor. 6—7.
Gnaphalium sylvaticum, Highland Cudweed. Raincliff. 7—9.
G. uliginosum, Marsh Cudweed. Near Throxenby. 7—9.
Filago minima, least Filago. Gravelly Corn-fields. 7—9.
F. Germanica, common Filago. 7—9.
Petasites vulgaris, Butter-bur. Forge Valley, Scalby-beck. 3—5.
Tussilago Farfara, Colt's-foot. 3—4.
Solidago virgaurea, Golden-rod. Edge-hill. 7—9.
Senecio vulgaris, *sylvaticus*, *tenuifolius*, *Jacobaea*, *aquaticus*,
Groundsell, Rugwort.
Inula Helenium, Elecampane. Hayburn Wyke. 7—8.
Pulicaria dysenterica, Flea-bane. 7—9.
Erigeron acris, blue Flea-bane. Seamer-moor, &c. 7—8.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, *segetum*, Oxeyes.
Matricaria Parthenium, Feverfew. Peasholm. 7—9.
M. Chamomilla, Wild Chamomile. 6—8.
Achillea Ptarmica, Sneezewort. Throzenby, &c. 7—8.
A. Millefolium, Yarrow. 6—9.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

- Campanula rotundifolia*, Hairbell. 7—9.
C. latifolia, Giant Bell-flower. Barrowcliff, Forge Valley, &c. 7—8.
C. glomerata, clustered Bell-flower. Ayton, Flixton, &c. 7—8.
C. hybrida, corn Bell-flower. Near Yedmundale. 6—9.

VACCINIA CÆ.

- Vaccinium Myrtillus*, Bilberry. 4—6.
V. Vitis Idea, Red Whortleberry. Moors. 5—6.
V. Oxycoccus, Marsh Whortleberry. Bogs on the Moors. 6—7.

ERICACEÆ.

- Erica tetralix*, cross-leaved Heath. 7—8.
E. cinerea, fine-leaved Heath. 7—9.
Calluna vulgaris, Ling. Moors. 6—8.

PYROLACEÆ.

- Pyrola rotundifolia*, round-leaved Wintergreen. Near Hackness,
 Sawdon. 7—9.
P. media, intermediate Wintergreen. Raincliff. 7—8.
P. minor, lesser Wintergreen. Forge Valley, Raincliff. 6—7.

GENTIANACEÆ.

- Erythraea Centaurium*, Centaury. Barrowcliff, &c. 6—9.
Gentiana amarella, small-flowered Gentian. Yedmundale. 4—9.
G. campestris, field Gentian. Gowland. 8—10.
Chlora perfoliata, Yellowwort. North Cliff, near Scalby Lodge. 6—9.
Menyanthes trifoliata, Buckbean. Mere, Raincliff-bog. 5—7.
Lithospermum officinale, common Gromwell. 6.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

- Convolvulus arvensis*, Small Bindweed. 6—7.
Calystegia sepium, Great Bindweed. 6—8.

BORAGINACEÆ.

- Echium vulgare*, Viper's Burgloss. Seamer Moor, &c. 6—7.
L. arvense, corn Gromwell. 5—6.
Myosotis palustris, Forget-me-not. Mere, &c. 6—8.
M. cæspitosa, tufted Water Scorpion-grass. 5—6.
M. sylvatica, Wood Scorpion-grass. Forge Valley. 5—8.

- M. arvensis*, Field Scorpion-grass. 6—8.
M. collina, early Field Scorpion-grass. 4—5.
M. versicolor, yellow and blue Scorpion-grass. 4—6.
Lycopsis arvensis, small Bugloss. Folkton, &c. 6—7.
Symphytum officinale, Comfrey. South-cliff. 5—6.

SOLANACEÆ.

- Hyoscyamus niger*, Henbane. Staxton. 6—8.
Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade. Seamer. 6.
Solanum Dulcamara, Bittersweet. 6—8.

OROBANCHACEÆ.

- Lathraea squamaria*, Toothwort. Forge Valley. 3—4.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

- Veronica serpyllifolia*, Thyme-leaved Speedwell. 5—6.
V. scutellata, Marsh Speedwell. Mere. 7—8.
V. Anagallis, Water Speedwell. Carrs. 7—8.
V. Beccabunga, Brooklime. 5—9.
V. officinalis, common Speedwell. 5—7.
V. montana, Mountain Speedwell. Raincliff. 4—7.
V. Chamædrys, Germander Speedwell. 5—6.
V. Hederifolia, Ivy-leaved Speedwell. 3—8.
V. agrestis, green procumbent Speedwell. 4—9.
V. arvensis, Wall Speedwell. 4—7.
Bartsia Odontites, red Bartsia. Seamer Moor, &c. 6—8.
Euphrasia officinalis, Eyebright. 5—9.
Rhinanthus Crista Galli, Yellow-rattle. 5—7.
Melampyrum pratense, Yellow Cow-wheat. Raincliff. 5—8.
Pedicularis palustris, Marsh Lousewort. Mere. 5—9.
P. sylvatica, pasture Lousewort. 4—7.
Scrophularia nodosa, Knotted Figwort. 6—8.
S. aquatica, Water Figwort. 6—9.
Digitalis purpurea, Foxglove. Weaponness. 5—8.
Linaria Cymbalaria, Ivy-leaved Toadflax. Walls. 5—9.
L. vulgaris, yellow Toadflax. Near the Mere, &c. 7—10.
L. minor, least Toadflax. 5—10.

LABIATEÆ.

- Lycopus Europeus*, Gipsywort. Raincliff, &c. 6—9.
Salvia Verbenaca, wild English Clary. Castle-dykes. 5—8.

- Mentha aquatica*, Water capitate Mint. Mere. 8—9.
M. piperita, Pepper Mint. South Cliff. 8—9.
Thymus Serpyllum, Thyme. 6—8.
Origanum vulgare, Marjoram. Barrowcliff, &c. 7—9.
Teucrium Scorodonia, Wood Germander. Weaponness. 7—8.
Ajuga reptans, common Bugle. 5—6.
Ballota nigra, black Horehound. 6—10.
Galeopsis Ladanum, red Hemp-nettle. Near Yedmundale. 7—10.
G. Tetrahit, common Hemp-nettle. 7—9.
G. versicolor, large-flowered Hemp-nettle. Carrs. 7—8.
Lamium album, purpureum, incisum, amplexicaule, Dead Nettles.
Betonica officinalis, Wood Betony. Raincliff, &c. 5—8.
Stachys sylvatica, Hedge-Woundwort. 7—8.
S. palustris, Marsh Woundwort. Near Barrowcliff, Hackness. 7—8.
S. arvensis, Corn Woundwort. Ayton, &c. 4—11.
Nepeta Cataria, Cat-mint. Near Hutton Buscel. 7—9.
N. Glechoma, ground-Ivy. 3—5.
Calamintha Acinos, Basil Thyme. Ayton-road, Yedmundale, 7.
C. officinalis, Calamint. Castle-dykes. 7—9.
C. Clinopodium, Wild Basil. Forge Valley, &c. 7—9.
Prunella vulgaris, Self-heal. 7—8.
Scutellaria galericulata, Skull-cap. Raincliff, &c. 7—8.

LENTIBULARIACEÆ.

- Pinguicula vulgaris*, Butterwort. Bogs in the Cliffs, &c. 6—7.
Utricularia vulgaris, Bladderwort. Mere. 6—7.

PRIMULACEÆ.

- Primula vulgaris*, Veris, Primrose, Cow's-lip.
P. elatior, Oxlip. South-cliff, &c. 4—5.
Glaux maritima, Sea Milkwort. Filey. 6—7.
Trientalis Europæa, Chickweed-Wintergreen. Raincliff. 6.
Lysimachia nemorum, Wood Loosestrife. Raincliff. 5—8.
Anagallis arvensis, scarlet Pimpernel. 5—11.
A. tenella, Bog Pimpernel. Moors. 7—8.
Samolus Valerandi, Brookweed. Mere. 6—9.
Armeria maritima, Thrift. 4—9.

PLANTAGINACEÆ.

- Plantago major*, media, lanceolata. Plantains.
P. maritima, Seaside Plantain. Castle-Holmes. 6—9.

P. coronopus, Buck's-horn P. Castle-dykes. 6, 7.
Litorella lacustris, Plantain Shoreweed. Mere. 6.

CHENOPodiACEÆ.

Beto vulgaris, common Beet. Near the Outer Pier. 7—9.
Chenopodium, several common species.
Atriplex, ditto ditto ditto
Salsola Kali, Saltwort. North shore. 7.

POLYGONACEÆ.

Polygonum aviculare, Convolvulus, *amphibium*, *Persicaria*, *lapathifolium*, *Hydropipa*, Bistort, Buckwheat.
Rumex obtusifolius, conglomeratus, *maritimus*, *acetosa*, *acetosella*, Docks.

THYMELACEÆ.

Daphne Laureola, Spurge Laurel. Peasholm. 1, 5.

EMPETRACEÆ.

Empetrum nigrum, black Crowberry, Seamer Moor. 4—6.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Mercurialis perennis, Dog's Mercury. 3, 5.
Euphorbia helioscopia, *Peplus*, *exigua*, Spurges.

MYRICACEÆ.

Myrica Gale. Moors. 5, 7.

ORCHIDACEÆ.

Epipactis latifolia, broad-leaved Helleborine. Raincliff. 7, 8.
E. palustris, Marsh H. Carrs. 7.
E. ensifolia, narrow-leaved white H. Forge Valley. 5, 6.
Listera ovata, common Twayblade. 5—7.
L. cordata, heart-leaved T. Moors. 6—8.
L. Nidus-avis, Bird's-nest. Forge Valley. 5, 6.
Neottia spiralis, fragrant Ladies' Tresses. Forge Valley, Brompton dale. 8, 9.
Orchis Morio, green-winged Meadow O. Pastures on North Cliff. 6.
O. mascula, early purple O. 4—6.
O. latifolia, Marsh O. Mere. 6, 7.
O. ustulata, dwarf-winged O. Hutton Buscel. 5, 6.

- O. maculata, spotted palmate O. 6, 7.
 O. pyramidalis, pyramidal O. Spa cliffs. 6—8.
Gymnadenia conopsea, fragrant G. Cliffs. 6—8.
Habenaria viridis, green H. South cliffs. 6—8.
H. bifolia, Butterfly Orchis. Moors. 6—8.
H. clorantha, great B. Bickley. 6—8.
Ophrys muscifera, Fly Ophrys. Forge Valley. 5—7.

TRILLIACEÆ.

- Paris quadrifolia*, Herb Paris. Forge Valley, &c. 5, 6.

LILIACEÆ.

- Convallaria majalis*, Lily of the Valley. Forge Valley. 5—7.
Allium ursinum, Ramsoms. Barrowcliff, &c. 4—6.
Ornithogalum umbellatum, Star of Bethlehem. Forge Valley. 5, 6.
Gagea lutea, yellow Gagea. Yedmundale. 3—5.

JUNACACEÆ.

- Juncus acutiflorus*, lampocarpus, obtusiflorus, uliginosus, bufonius,
 squamosus, Rushes.
Luzula sylvatica, pilosa, campestris, congesta, Woodrushes.
Narthecium ossifragum, Bog Asphodel. Moors. 7, 8.
Butomus umbellatus, Flowering Rush. Mere. 6, 7.

ALISMACEÆ.

- Alisma Plantago*, Water Plantain. Mere, &c. 6—8.
A. ranunculoides, lesser W. Folkton. 5—9.

JUNCAGINACEÆ.

- Triglochin palustre*, Marsh Arrow-grass. 6—8.
T. maritimum, Sea-side A. Near Filey. 5—9.

TYPHACEÆ.

- Typha augustifolia*, Cat's-tail. Mere. 7, 8.
Sparganium ramosum, Bur-reed. 7.
S. Simplex, unbranched B. Mere. 7.

PISTIACEÆ.

- Lemna minor*, gibba, trisulca, Duckweeds.

NAIADACEÆ.

- Potamogeton densus*, opposite-leaved Pondweed. Carrs, &c. 6, 7.
P. crispus, curly P., and var. *serratus*. Mere. 6, 7.
P. lucens, shining P. Mere. 6, 7.
P. natans, broad-leaved P. 6, 7.
Zannichellia palustris, Horned Pondweed. Carrs. 7, 8.

CYPERACEÆ.

- Blysmus compressus*, broad-leaved *Blysmus*. Peasholm. 6, 7.
Eleocharis palustris, creeping Spike-rush. 6, 7.
Scirpus lacustris, Bull-rush. Mere. 7, 8.
S. maritimus, Salt-marsh Club-rush. North Shore. 7, 8.
S. sylvaticus, Wood Club-rush. Forge Valley, &c. 7.
S. cæspitosus, Scaly-stalked C. Moors. 6, 7.
Eriophorum vaginatum, Hare's-tail Cotton-grass. Cloughton Moor.
 3—5.
E. Augustifolium, narrow-leaved C. 5, 6.
E. capitatum (?), round-headed C. 7, 8.
Carex dioica, ovalis, stellulata, remota, paniculata, teretiuscula, vul-
 pina, muricata, intermedia, vulgaris, acuta, cæspitosa, flava,
 distans, binervis, leavigata, panicea, sylvatica, pendula, glauca,
 præcox, hirta, vescicaria, paludosa, &c., Sedges.

GRAMINEÆ.—GRASSES.

- Anthoxanthum odoratum*. 5, 6.
Nardus strictus. Moors. 6.
Alopecurus pratensis, *geniculatus*, *agrestis*. 5—7.
Phalaris arundinacea. 7, 8.
Phleum pratense. 6.
Agrostis canina, *vulgaris*, *alba*, *stolonifera*. 7, 8.
Catabrosa aquatica, and var. *maritima*. 6, 7.
Aira cæspitosa, *flexuosa*, *Caryophyllea*. 6—8.
Molinia cæerulea. Moors. 7, 8.
Melica uniflora. Yedmundale. 5—7.
Holcus mollis, *lanatus*. 6, 7.
Arrhenatherum avenaceum. 6, 7.
Koeleria cristata. 6, 7.
Poa aquatica, *fuitans*, *procumbens*, *rigida*, *lojacea*, *pratensis*, *annua*.
 3—7.

- Briza, media.* 6.
Dactylis glomerata. 6, 7.
Cynosurus cristatus. 7.
Festuca rubra, duriuscula, pratensis, elatior, &c. 6, 7.
Bromus asper, sterilis, commutatus, mollis. 5—7.
Avena pubescens, flavescentia. 6, 7.
Hordeum murinum, pratense. 6, 7.
Triticum repens, var. litorale, caninum, junceum. 7.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

The cryptogamic flora of Scarborough and its vicinity, from the causes above stated, is very rich and diversified. We are not aware that the mosses, lichens, and fungi, have ever been subjected to a thorough investigation, but we can confidently affirm that such a task will abundantly repay any naturalist who has sufficient leisure and energy to undertake it. An account of the ferns and their allies by Mr. Bean, and of the marine algae by Mr. Sykes, is here subjoined.

FERNS AND ALLIED PLANTS.

<i>Lomaria spicant</i>	<i>Lastrea multiflora</i>
<i>Pteris aquiliana</i>	" var. ornata
" var.	" glandulosa
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	" recurva
" var. serratum	" erosa
" var. bifidum	
" <i>Phegopteris</i>	
" <i>Dryopteris</i>	
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	<i>Athyrium Filix-fœmina</i>
" var. dentata	" var. molle
" var. augustata	" var. convexum
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	" var. incisum
" var. latifolium	" var. rheticum
" <i>lobatum</i>	<i>Asplenium Adiantum nigrum</i>
" <i>angulare</i>	" var. acutum
<i>Lastrea Thelypteris</i>	" <i>Ruta-muraria</i>
" <i>oreopteris</i>	" <i>marinum</i>
" <i>Filix-mas.</i>	" <i>Trichomanes</i>
" var. affinis	<i>Scolopendrium vulgare</i>
" var. <i>Borreri</i>	" var. <i>fureatum</i>
" var. <i>abbreviata</i>	" var. <i>angustifolium</i>
" <i>spinosa</i>	" <i>lobatum</i>
	<i>Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense</i>

<i>Osmunda regalis</i>		<i>Equisetum Hyemale</i>
" var.		<i>palustre</i>
<i>Botrychium Lunaria</i>		" <i>nudum</i>
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>		" <i>fluvatile</i>
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>		" " var.
" <i>alpinum</i>		" <i>sylvaticum</i>
" <i>inundatum</i>		" <i>umbrosum</i>
" <i>Selaginoides</i>		" <i>Telmateia</i>
" <i>Selago</i>		" <i>arvense</i>
<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>		

MARINE ALGÆ.

The marine algaæ in the following list, which comprises about one-third of the known species of the British and Irish coasts, may be found between Burniston Bay and Filey. The list is doubtless capable of considerable additions; but even in its present state, it is no mean evidence of the richness of this part of the coast-line in these singularly interesting and beautiful productions. The genera and species are arranged in the order in which they occur in Harvey's Manual; the figures refer to the plates in that distinguished author's *Phycologia Britannica*. A few, of whose occurrence there is some doubt, are indicated thus (?). By taking advantage of the low tides, most seaweeds may be found growing. Some species, however, can only be obtained by dredging, or by searching among the masses torn from their habitat by the action of the waves: and of these, the freshest should be chosen, as delicate plants are soon deprived by decay of their natural colour and minute ramifications. When algaæ have been once dried, it becomes almost impossible for a novice to determine their species. It is better, therefore, to obtain some familiarity with their microscopic appearances before attempting to form a collection. If this be done, the student need not regret the waste of his diligently-gathered specimens. A tolerable microscope and a good book of directions are indispensable requisites, and by their aid proficiency may soon be acquired, while practice in preserving the specimens will be also added. The analysis of the orders in Miss Gifford's little book is perhaps the best that exists, and will be found a most material aid to the beginner.

A sheet of cartridge paper cut into sixteen parts gives a very conveniently-sized paper on which to dry the specimens. A larger size will sometimes be required; a smaller is not desirable.

It is better to adhere as much as possible to the same sized slip. Salt contracts moisture, and sand and shells disfigure the plant. Hence the necessity of washing it in fresh water, which should always be done except in certain cases where it causes instant decomposition. After this, a slip of the paper should be placed in a moderately deep vessel of lukewarm water, and the left hand held under it to steady or move it as occasion may require. With the right hand the plant is to be spread out on the paper, and arranged as naturally as possible, too much picking out and too much massing being undesirable. The paper must then be very carefully removed from the water, and placed on several folds of blotting-paper, on a level board. A piece of old muslin or thin calico should then be slightly moistened, and laid evenly over the specimen, and some more blotting-paper placed above. A number of plants being thus placed one above another, a second board is laid over the whole, and a pressure of two or three pounds being applied for about an hour, or even less, the muslin should be changed and fresh supplied as before. This may be left for two or three hours and again changed. The more speedily the moist papers are removed the more rapidly the plants will dry, and the better they will retain their colours. With the coarser kinds, which should be dried separately, it is not necessary to be so particular. As the plants dry, a much greater weight is required, but the exact amount of pressure is soon learnt by experience; and before they are quite dry the muslin must be removed. The time required for the above process varies from forty-eight hours to a week or even ten days. A series of stout clamped boards, 18in. by 12in., will greatly assist the collector's manipulations. Directions for mounting and washing the plants are given in several treatises on the subject. We would merely add, that haste and impatience will produce only disappointment and disgust, while care and practice will furnish the collector with a series of natural objects, the grace and beauty of which always excite admiration, even in the dullest observer.

MELANOSPERMÆ OR FUCALES.

FUCACEÆ.

<i>Halidrys siliquosa.</i> t. 66.	<i>F. nodosus.</i> t. 158.
<i>Fucus vesiculosus.</i> t. 204.	<i>F. canaliculatus.</i> t. 229.
<i>F. ceranoides.</i> t. 271.	<i>Himanthalia lorea.</i> t. 78.
<i>F. serratus.</i> t. 47.	

SPOROCHNACEÆ.

<i>Desmarestia aculeata.</i>	t. 49.	<i>Sporochnus pedunculatus.</i>	t. 56.
<i>D. viridis.</i>	t. 312.		

LAMINARIACEÆ.

<i>Alaria esculenta.</i>	t. 79.	<i>L. Phyllitis.</i>	t. 192.
<i>Laminaria digitata.</i>	t. 223.	<i>L. fascia.</i>	t. 45.
<i>L. bulbosa.</i>	t. 241.	<i>Chorda filum.</i>	t. 107.
<i>L. saccharina.</i>	t. 289.	<i>C. lomentaria.</i>	t. 285.

DICTYOTACEÆ.

<i>Dictyota dichotoma.</i>	t. 103.	<i>Asperococcus Turneri (?)</i>	t. 11.
<i>Dictyosiphon fucinaceus.</i>	t. 326	<i>A. echinatus.</i>	t. 194.
<i>Punctaria latifolia.</i>	t. 8.	<i>Litosiphon pusillus.</i>	t. 270.
<i>P. Plantaginea.</i>	t. 128.	<i>L. Laminariæ.</i>	t. 295.

CHORDARIACEÆ.

<i>Chordaria flagelliformis.</i>	t. 111.	<i>E. stellulata.</i>	t. 261.
<i>Mesogloia vermicularis (?)</i>	t. 31.	<i>E. scutulata.</i>	t. 323.
<i>M. virescens.</i>	t. 82.	<i>E. velutina.</i>	t. 28, B.
<i>Leathesia tuberiformis.</i>	t. 324.	<i>Myriomena strangulans.</i>	t. 280.
<i>Ralfsia verrucosa.</i>	t. 98.	<i>M. punctiforme.</i>	t. 41, B.
<i>Elachistæa fucicola.</i>	t. 240.		

ECTOCARPACEÆ.

<i>Cladostephus verticillatus.</i>	t. 33.	<i>E. tomentosus.</i>	t. 182.
<i>C. spongiosus.</i>	138.	<i>E. pusillus.</i>	t. 153.
<i>Sphacelaria scoparia.</i>	t. 37.	<i>E. litoralis.</i>	t. 197.
<i>S. plumosa.</i>	t. 87.	<i>E. longifructus.</i>	t. 258.
<i>S. cirrhosa.</i>	t. 188.	<i>E. granulosus</i>	t. 200.
<i>S. radicans.</i>	t. 189.	<i>E. sphærophorus.</i>	t. 126.
<i>Ectocarpus siliculosus.</i>	t. 162.	<i>E. brachiatu.</i>	t. 4.
<i>E. fasciculatus,</i> and var. <i>tessellatus.</i>	t. 283.	<i>Myriotrichia clavæformis.</i>	t. 101.
<i>E. Hincksiae.</i>	t. 22.	<i>M. filiformis.</i>	t. 156.

RHODOSPERMÆ, OR CERAMIALES.

RHODOMELACEÆ.

<i>Odonthalia dentata.</i>	t. 34.	<i>P. formosa.</i>	t. 168.
<i>Rhodomela lycopodioides.</i>	t. 50.	<i>P. pulvinata.</i>	t. 102.
<i>R. subfusca.</i>	t. 264.	<i>P. fibrata.</i>	t. 208.
<i>Polysiphonia urceolata,</i> and var. <i>patens.</i>	t. 167.	<i>P. Griffithsiana.</i>	t. 288.
		<i>P. elongella (?)</i>	t. 146.

P. elongata. t. 292, 293.
P. e., var. denudata and san-
guinolenta.
P. fibrillosa. t. 302.
P. Brodiei. t. 195.
P. nigrescens. t. 277.

P. atro-rubescens. t. 172.
P. fastigiata. t. 299.
P. parasitica. t. 147.
P. byssoides. 284.
Dasya coccinea. t. 253.

LAURENCIACEÆ.

Laurencia pinnatifida. t. 55.
L. caespitosa. t. 286.
L. obtusa. t. 148.
Chrysomenia clavellosa. t. 114.

C. rosea. t. 301, 358.
Chylocladia kaliformis (?) t. 145.
C. articulata. t. 283.

CORALLINACEÆ.

Corallina officinalis. t. 222.
Jania rubens. t. 252.

Melobesia (?)
Hildenbrandtia rubra. t. 250.

DELESSERIACEÆ.

Delesseria sanguinea. t. 151.
D. sinuosa. 259.
D. alata. t. 247.
D. angustissima. t. 83.

D. Hypoglossum. t. 2.
Nitophyllum laceratum. t. 267.
Plocamium coccineum. t. 44.

RHODYMENIACEÆ.

Rhodymenia bifida (?) t. 32.
R. laciniata. t. 121.
R. ciliata (?) t. 127.

R. palmata. t. 218.
Gracilaria confervoides. t. 65.
Hypnea purpurascens. t. 116.

CRYPTONEMIACEÆ.

Gratelouphia filicina. t. 100.
Gelidium corneum, with many
varieties. t. 53.
Gigartina mammillosa. t. 199.
Chondrus crispus. t. 63.
Phyllophora rubens. t. 131.
Ph. membranifolius. t. 163.
Gymnogongrus plicata. t. 288.

Polyides rotundus. t. 95.
Furcellaria fastigiata. t. 94.
Dumontia filiformis. t. 59.
D. f., var. crispa.
Iridaea edulis. t. 97.
Catenella Opuntia. t. 88.
Cruoria pellita. t. 117.
Gloiosiphonia capillaris. t. 57.

CERAMIACEÆ.

Ptilota plumosa. t. 80.
P. sericea. t. 191.
Ceramium rubrum, and var. vir-
gatum. t. 181.
C. botryocarpum. t. 215.

C. Deslongchampii. t. 219.
C. diaphanum. t. 193.
C. strictum. t. 344.
C. nodosum, t. 90.
C. flabelligerum. t. 144.

<i>C. acanthonotum.</i> t. 140.	<i>C. Hookeri.</i> t. 279
<i>C. ciliatum.</i> t. 139.	<i>C. roseum.</i> t. 230.
<i>Griffithsia setacea.</i> t. 184.	<i>C. polyspermum.</i> t. 231
<i>Callithamnion Turneri.</i> t. 179.	<i>C. Rothii.</i> t. 120, B.
<i>C. Arbuscula.</i> t. 284.	<i>C. R., var. purpureum.</i>
<i>C. tetragonum.</i> t. 136.	<i>C. floridulum.</i> 120, A.

CHLOROSPERMÆ, OR CONFERVALES.

SIPHONACEÆ.

<i>Codium tomentosum.</i> t. 93.	<i>Vaucheria velutina</i> (?)
<i>Bryopsis plumosa.</i> t. 3.	

CONFERVACEÆ.

<i>Cladophora rupestris.</i> t. 180.	<i>C. glaucescens.</i> t. 196.
<i>C. laetevirens.</i> t. 189.	<i>Rhizoclonium riparia.</i> 238
<i>C. flexuosa</i> (?)	<i>Conferva tortuosa.</i> t. 54, A.
<i>C. refracta.</i> t. 24.	<i>C. implexa.</i> t. 54, B.
<i>C. albida.</i> t. 235.	<i>C. melagonium.</i> t. 99, A.
<i>C. lanosa.</i> t. 6.	<i>C. aerea.</i> t. 99, B.
<i>C. uncialis.</i> t. 207.	<i>C. Youngana.</i> t. 388.
<i>C. arcta.</i> t. 135.	

ULVACEÆ.

<i>Enteromorpha intestinalis.</i>	<i>Ulva latisima.</i> t. 171.
	<i>U. Lactuca.</i> t. 243.
<i>E. compressa,</i> and var. <i>prolifera.</i>	<i>U. Linza.</i> t. 39.
t. 335.	<i>Porphyra laciniata.</i> t. 92.
<i>E. erecta.</i> t. 43.	<i>P. vulgaris.</i> t. 211.
<i>E. percursa.</i> t. 282.	<i>Bangia fusco-purpurea.</i> t. 96.

OSCILLATORIACEÆ.

<i>Calothrix confervicola.</i> t. 254.	<i>L. speciosa</i> (?)
<i>Lingbya Carmichaelii.</i> t. 186, A.	

CONCHOLOGY, &c.

"The men

Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself
 Hold converse; grow familiar day by day,
 With his conceptions, act upon his plan,
 And form to his, the relish of their souls."

MARINE, LAND, AND FRESH-WATER SHELLS—ZOO PHYTES—
 SPONGES, &c.—STAR-FISHES—SEA-URCHINS—CRABS.

 We have been favoured with the following catalogues of shells, zoophytes, &c., by Mr. Bean. The recent shells and fossils of this place have long been celebrated; and we hope the following pages will be useful to those who wish to examine our treasures of natural history; for, we are confident, in no other place in Britain will the number, interest, or beauty of the specimens be exceeded. Mr. Bean's long and well-known experience and research in this department most fully qualify him for the task he has so ably fulfilled for us here. This gentleman's private collection of fossils, &c., was so valuable and unique as to induce the Directors of the British Museum, a short time ago, to expend a considerable sum in its purchase. We believe Mr. Bean retained a duplicate of many, if not of most, of the specimens.

MARINE, LAND, AND FRESH-WATER SHELLS.

Teredo megotara
 „ bipennata
 „ palmulata

Xylophaga dorsalis
 Pholas crispata
 „ candida

w

<i>Pholas striata</i>		<i>Venus ovata</i>
<i>Saxicava rugosa</i>		<i>Artemia exoleta</i>
" " var. <i>pholadis</i>		" <i>lincta</i>
" " var. <i>oblonga</i>		<i>Lucinopsis undata</i>
" <i>arctica</i>		<i>Cyprina Islandica</i>
<i>Mya truncata</i>		<i>Astarte sulcata</i>
" " var. <i>Uddevalensis</i>		" <i>Scotica</i>
" " var. <i>ovalis</i>		" <i>compressa</i>
" <i>arenaria</i>		" <i>triangularis</i>
<i>Panopcea Norvegica</i>		" <i>minutissima</i>
<i>Corbula nucleus</i>		<i>Cardium aculeatum</i>
" <i>rosea</i>		" <i>echinatum</i>
<i>Sphaeria Binghami</i>		" <i>latacosta</i>
<i>Lyonsia Norvegica</i>		" <i>edule</i>
<i>Thracia phaseolina</i>		" <i>nodosum</i>
" <i>villosiuscula</i>		" <i>fasciatum</i>
<i>Cochlodesma prætenue</i>		" <i>Norvegicum</i>
<i>Solen silqua</i>		<i>Lucina borealis</i>
" <i>ensis</i> .		" <i>flexuosa</i>
" <i>pellucidus</i>		" <i>lucoma</i>
<i>Psammobia vespertina</i>		<i>Montacuta ferruginea</i>
" <i>Ferroensis</i>		" <i>bidentata</i>
" <i>tellinella</i>		" <i>substriata</i>
<i>Tellina crassa</i>		<i>Turtonia minuta</i>
" <i>donacina</i>		<i>Kellia suborbicularis</i>
" <i>pygmcea</i>		" <i>nitida</i>
" <i>tenuis</i>		" <i>rubra</i>
" <i>fabula</i>		<i>Lepton convexum</i>
" <i>solidula</i>		<i>Cyclas rivicola</i>
<i>Syndosmya alba</i>		" <i>cornea</i>
" <i>prismatica</i>		" <i>subviridis</i>
" <i>tenuis</i>		" <i>caliculata</i>
<i>Scrobicularia piperata</i>		<i>Pisidium cinereum</i>
<i>Donax anatinus</i>		" <i>obtusale</i>
" <i>denticulatus</i>		" <i>pusillum</i>
<i>Mactra solida</i>		" <i>nitidum</i>
" <i>elliptica</i>		" <i>pulchellum</i>
" <i>subtruncata</i>		" <i>amnicum</i>
" <i>stultorum</i>		<i>Unio pictorum</i>
" <i>cinerea</i>		" <i>rostrata</i>
<i>Lutraria elliptica</i>		" <i>Margaritiferus</i>
<i>Tapes decussata</i>		<i>Anodonta cygnea</i>
" <i>pullastra</i>		" <i>intermedia</i>
" <i>virginea</i>		" <i>ventricosa</i>
<i>Venus verrucosa</i>		" <i>cellensis</i>
" <i>casina</i>		" <i>anatina</i>
" <i>reflexa</i>		<i>Mytilis edulis</i>
" <i>striatula</i>		" " var. <i>pellucidus</i>
" <i>Prideauxiana</i>		" " var. <i>incurvatus</i>
" <i>fasciata</i>		" " dissimilis

<i>Mytilis bidens</i>		<i>Patella vulgata</i>
	(foreign importation)	<i>athletica</i>
<i>crenatus</i>	do.	<i>pellucida</i>
<i>Modiola modiolus</i>		<i>levis</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>var. rigida</i>	<i>Acmea virginea</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>phaseolina</i>	<i>Dentalium entalis</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>barbata</i>	<i>tarentinum</i>
<i>Crenella discors</i>		<i>Pileopsis Hungaricus</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>marmorata</i>	<i>Crepidula fornicate</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>nigra</i>	(foreign importation)
<i>"</i>	<i>decussata</i>	<i>unguiformis</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>polienda</i>	(foreign importation)
<i>Nucula nucleus</i>		<i>Puncturella Noachina</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>nitida</i>	<i>Emarginula reticulata</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>tenuis</i>	<i>Trochus Ziziphinus</i>
<i>Leda caudata</i>		white var.
<i>Arca tetragona</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>lactea</i>	<i>conulus</i>
<i>Pectunculus glycimeris</i>		<i>Montagui</i>
<i>Perna alata</i> (foreign importation)		<i>tumidus</i>
<i>Lima Loscombi</i>		<i>cinerarius</i>
<i>Pecten distortus</i>		<i>electissimus</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>pusio</i>	<i>magus</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>striatus</i>	<i>Margarita helicina</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>tigrinus</i>	<i>Neritina fluviatilis</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>varius</i>	<i>Paludina Listeri</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>maximus</i>	<i>Bithinia tentaculata</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>opercularis</i>	<i>Leachii</i>
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>		<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>parasitica</i>	<i>cristata</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>marmorata</i>	<i>Littorina neritooides</i>
	(foreign importation)	<i>litorea</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>plicata</i>	<i>"</i> reverse var.
<i>"</i>	do.	<i>"</i> 4 varieties
<i>Anomia ephippium</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>aculeata</i>	<i>rudis</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>patelliformis</i>	<i>Zonaria</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>squamula</i>	<i>rudissima</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>striolata</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>antiquata</i>	<i>neglecta</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>punctata</i>	<i>"</i> 4 varieties
<i>"</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>	<i>littoralis</i>
	<i>coronata</i>	<i>Fabalis</i>
<i>Chiton fascicularis</i>		<i>Lacuna pallidula</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>Hanleyi</i>	<i>puteolus</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>ruber</i>	<i>vincata</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>cinereus</i>	<i>quadrifasciata</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>asselus</i>	<i>crassior</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>cancellatus</i>	<i>Rissoa punctura</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>levis</i>	<i>costata</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>pictus</i>	<i>striata</i>
		<i>interrupta</i>
		several varieties

<i>Rissoa parva</i>		<i>Lamellaria tentaculata</i>
" <i>costulata</i>		<i>Tricoyeris borealis</i>
" <i>inconspicua</i>		<i>Cerithiopsis tuberculare</i>
" <i>semistriata</i>		<i>Murex erinaceus</i>
" <i>rubra</i>		<i>Purpura lapillus</i>
" <i>unifasciata</i>		" reverse var.
" <i>cingillus</i>		<i>Nassa reticulata</i>
" <i>vitrea</i>		" <i>incrassata</i>
" <i>minutissima</i>		<i>Buccinum undatum</i>
" <i>pellucida</i>		" reverse var.
" <i>ulvae</i>		" <i>acuminatum</i>
<i>Skenea planorbis</i>		" <i>Dalei</i>
" <i>divisa</i>		<i>Fusus Islandicus</i>
<i>Turritella communis</i>	white var.	" <i>propinquus</i>
" " <i>glabrum</i>		" <i>Berniciensis</i>
" " <i>trachea</i>		" <i>antiquus</i>
<i>Aporrhais pes-pelicanii</i>		" <i>Norvegicus</i>
<i>Scalaria Turtoni</i>		" <i>Turtoni</i>
" <i>Trevelyanæ</i>		<i>Trophon clathratus</i>
<i>Aclis ascaris</i>		" <i>Barvicencis</i>
" <i>unica</i>		<i>Mangalia turricula</i>
" <i>nitidissima</i>		" <i>Trevelyanæ</i>
<i>Styliifer Turtoni</i>		" <i>rufa</i>
<i>Eulima polita</i>		" <i>teres</i>
" <i>distorta</i>		" <i>purpurea</i>
" <i>subulata</i>		" <i>linearis</i>
" <i>bilineata</i>		" <i>nebula</i>
<i>Chemnitzia indistincta</i>		" <i>costata</i>
<i>Odostomia unidentata</i>		" <i>attenuata</i>
" <i>plicata</i>		<i>Cypræa Europea</i>
" <i>eulimoides</i>		<i>Cyliphona cylindracea</i>
" <i>rissooides</i>		" <i>truncata</i>
" <i>nubilosa</i>		" <i>obtusa</i>
" <i>obliqua</i>		" <i>umbilicata</i>
" <i>interstincta</i>		<i>Amphisphyra hyalina</i>
" <i>spiralis</i>		<i>Tornatella fasciata</i>
" <i>costata</i>		<i>Bulla hydatis</i>
" <i>dolioliformis</i>		" <i>Cranchii</i>
" <i>excavata</i>		<i>Philine scabra</i>
<i>Truncatella Montagui</i>		" <i>catena</i>
<i>Otina otis</i>		" <i>punctata</i>
<i>Natica monilifera</i>		<i>Aplysia hybrida</i>
" <i>nitida</i>		<i>Pleurobranchus plumula</i>
" <i>Montagui</i>		<i>Arion empiricorum</i>
" <i>helicoides</i>		<i>Limax agrestis</i>
" <i>livida</i>		" <i>cinereus</i>
<i>Velutina loevigata</i>		" <i>arborum</i>
" <i>flexilis</i>		" <i>flavus</i>
<i>Lamellaria perspicua</i>		" <i>Sowerbii</i>
	:	<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>

Zonites cellarius		Balea fragilis
" alliarium		Clausilia laminata
" nitidulus		" biplicata
" Alderi		" nigricans
" radiatulus		" dubia
" nitidus		Zua lubrica
" excavatus		Azeca tridens
" crystallinus		Achatina acicula
Helix aspersa		Succinea putris
" yellow var.		intermedia
" reverse var.		Physa fontinalis
" pomaticia		" hypnorum
" arbustorum		Planorbis corneus
" white var.		" albus
" cantiana		" nautilus
" nemoralis		" carinatus
" numerous varieties		" marginatus
" hortensis		" complanatus
" numerous varieties		" vortex
" pullata		" spirorbis
" numerous varieties		" contortus
" notabilis		" nitidus
" numerous varieties		Limneus peregrine
" virgata		" lineatus
" caperata		" reverse var.
" ericetorum		" auricularius
" lapicida		" stagnalis
" rufescens		" truncatulus
" hispida		" glaber
" depilata		" palustris
" sericea		" glutinosus
" globularis		Ancylus fluviatilis
" Scarburgensis		" oblongus
" aculeata		Conovulus bidentatus
" fulva		" denticulatus
" fusca		Carychium minimum
" pulchella		Cyclostoma elegans
" var. costata		Acme lineata
" rotundata		" reverse var.
" white var.		Sepia officinalis
" pygmaea		Loligo vulgaris
Bulinus obscurus		" media
Pupa umbilicata		Spirorbis conica
" muscorum		" nautiloides
" Anglica		" spirillum
" edentula		" lucidus
" pygmaea		" minutus
" substriata		" corrugatus
" antivertigo		" granulatus
" pusilla		" heterostrophus

<i>Serpula solitaria</i>		<i>Vermiculum subrotundum</i>
" <i>placentula</i>		" <i>bicorne</i>
" <i>reversus</i>		" <i>ineurvatum</i>
" <i>complexa</i>		" <i>retortum</i>
" <i>contortuplicata</i>		<i>Nummulina marginata</i>
" <i>Mulleri</i>		<i>Spirolina semilitua</i>
<i>Vermilia triquetra</i>		<i>Polystomella crispa</i>
" <i>serrulata</i>		" <i>depressula</i>
<i>Balanus communis</i>		" <i>calcar</i>
" <i>balanoides</i>		" <i>lavigatula</i>
" <i>Scoticus</i>		" <i>umbilicatula</i>
" <i>punctatus</i>		" <i>echinata</i>
" <i>tintinnabulum</i>	(foreign importation)	<i>Rotalia inflata</i>
" <i>porcatus</i>	do.	" " reverse var.
<i>Clitia striata</i>		" <i>Beccaria</i>
<i>Lepas anserifera</i>		" " reverse var.
" <i>Hillii</i>		<i>Lagena striata</i>
" <i>anatifera</i>		<i>Entosolenia squamosa</i>
" " var. <i>dentata</i>		" <i>reticulata</i>
<i>Scalpellum vulgare</i>		<i>Nodosaria linearis</i>
<i>Conchoderma virgata</i>		" <i>recta</i>
" (foreign importation)		<i>Lobatula vulgaris</i>
" <i>aurita</i>		" " reverse var.
" (foreign importation)		<i>Arethusa lactea</i>
<i>Vermiculum oblongum</i>		" <i>vesicula</i>
" <i>intortum</i>		<i>Renoidea oblonga</i>

ZOOPHYTES.

<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>		<i>Sertularia fusca</i>
<i>Coryne pusilla</i>		" <i>Margareta</i>
" <i>muscoides</i>		" <i>fallax</i>
" <i>ramosa</i>		" <i>tamarisca</i>
<i>Eudendrium rameum</i>		" <i>abietina</i>
" <i>ramosum</i>		" <i>filicula</i>
<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>		" <i>operculata</i>
" <i>Dumortierii</i>		" <i>argentea</i>
" <i>larynx</i>		" <i>cupressina</i>
" var.		<i>Thuiaria Thuia</i>
<i>Haleciuum halecinum</i>		" <i>articulata</i>
" <i>Beanii</i>		<i>Antennularia antennina</i>
" <i>muricatum</i>		" <i>ramosa</i>
<i>Sertularia polyzonias</i>	var.	<i>Plumularia falcata</i>
" " rugosa		" <i>pinnata</i>
" rosacea		" <i>setacea</i>
" pumila		" <i>Catharina</i>
		" <i>frutescens</i>

<i>Laomedia dichotoma</i>		<i>Lepralia conferta</i>
" <i>geniculata</i>		" <i>variolosa</i>
" <i>gelatinosa</i>		" <i>punctata</i>
" <i>Flemingii</i>		" <i>ansata</i>
<i>Campanularia volubilis</i>		" <i>Johnstoni</i>
" <i>intertexta</i>		" <i>pediostoma</i>
" <i>syringa</i>		" <i>coccinea</i>
" <i>verticillata</i>		" <i>nitida</i>
" <i>dumosa</i>		" <i>tenuis</i>
<i>Pennatula phosphorea</i>		" <i>Peachii</i>
<i>Alcyonium digitatum</i>		" <i>ciliata</i>
" <i>glomeratum</i>		" <i>immersa</i>
<i>Zoanthus Conchii</i>		" <i>biforis</i>
<i>Actinea mesembryanthemum</i>		<i>Membranipora pilosa</i>
" <i>intestinalis</i>		<i>membranacea</i>
" <i>Crassicornis</i>		<i>Cellularia ciliata</i>
" <i>parasitica</i>		" <i>scuposa</i>
" <i>dianthus</i>		" <i>reptans</i>
<i>Lucernaria auricula</i>		" <i>avicularia</i>
<i>Tubulipora hispida</i>		" <i>plumosa</i>
" "	var.	" <i>ternata</i>
" <i>patina</i>		" <i>Peachii</i>
" <i>phalangea</i>		<i>Flustra foliacea</i>
" <i>flabellarius</i>		" <i>truncata</i>
" <i>serpens</i>		" <i>carbasea</i>
<i>Diastopora obelia</i>		" <i>avicularis</i>
<i>Alecto granulata</i>		" <i>Murrayana</i>
" <i>major</i>		" <i>membranacea</i>
" <i>dilatans</i>		" <i>lineata</i>
<i>Crisia eburnea</i>		" <i>fallax</i>
" <i>denticulata</i>		<i>Echara cribaria</i>
<i>Crisidium cornuta</i>		<i>Retepora Beaniana</i>
" <i>setacea</i>		<i>Salicornaria farciminooides</i>
<i>Eucrateria chelata</i>		<i>Alcyonidium gelatinosum</i>
<i>Anguinaria spatula</i>		" <i>hirustum</i>
<i>Hippothoa catenularia</i>		" <i>parasiticum</i>
" <i>divaricata</i>		" <i>hispidum</i>
<i>Gemmellaria loriculata</i>		<i>Serialaria lendigera</i>
<i>Cellepora pumicosa</i>		<i>Vesicularia spinosa</i>
" <i>ramulosa</i>		<i>Beania mirabilis</i>
" <i>Skenei</i>		<i>Valkeria cuscata</i>
<i>Lepralia hyalina</i>		" <i>imbricata</i>

SPONGES, CORALLINES, AND NULLIPORES.

<i>Halichondria palmata</i>		<i>Halichondria fucorum</i>
" <i>occulata</i>		" <i>panicea</i> ,
" <i>Beanii</i>		vars. a, b, c, & d, (Johnston)

<i>Halichondria sulphurea</i>		<i>Spongia levigata</i>
" <i>saburrata</i>		<i>Grantia compressa</i>
" <i>areolata</i>		" <i>lacunosa</i>
" <i>electissima</i>		" <i>ciliata</i>
" <i>incrustans</i>		" <i>botryoides</i>
" <i>aculeata</i>		" <i>pulverulenta</i>
" <i>sanguinea</i>		" <i>nivea</i>
" <i>virgultosa</i>		" <i>multicavata</i>
" <i>suberea</i>		<i>Duscideia fragilis</i>
" <i>mamillaris</i>		" <i>papillosa</i>
" <i>Ficus</i>		<i>Corallina officinalis</i>
" <i>Bowerbankii</i>		" <i>squamata</i>
" <i>crustula</i>		<i>Jania rubens</i>
" <i>Dujardini</i>		" <i>corniculata</i>
" <i>clavata</i>		<i>Nullipora polymorpha</i>
<i>Clioma celata</i>		" <i>calcarea</i>
<i>Spongilla fluviatilis</i>		

STAR-FISHES.

<i>Ophiura torturata</i>	<i>Uraster rubens</i>
" <i>albida</i>	<i>Cribella oculata</i>
<i>Ophiocoma neglecta</i>	" " rough var.
" <i>filiformis</i>	<i>Solaster endeca</i>
" <i>bellis</i>	" <i>papposa</i>
" <i>Goodsiri</i>	<i>Goniaster equestris</i>
" <i>rosula</i>	<i>Asterias aurantiaca</i>
" <i>minuta</i>	<i>Luidia fragillissima</i>

SEA-URCHINS.

<i>Echinus sphaera</i>	<i>Spatangus purpureus</i>
" <i>miliaris</i>	<i>Amphidotus cordatus</i>
<i>Echinocyamus pusillus</i>	" <i>rozens</i>

CRABS.

<i>Stenorynchus Phalangium</i>	<i>Carcinus mænas</i>
" <i>tenuirostris</i>	<i>Portumnus variegatus</i>
<i>Inachus Dorynchus</i>	<i>Portunus puber</i>
<i>Hyas araneus</i>	" <i>arcuatus</i>
" <i>coarctatus</i>	" <i>depurator</i>
<i>Eurynome aspersa</i>	" <i>pusillus</i>
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	<i>Pinnotheres pisum</i>
<i>Pilumnus hirtellus</i>	" <i>veterum</i>
<i>Pirimela denticulata</i>	<i>Ebalia Pennantii</i>

<i>Ebalia Bryerii</i>	<i>Galathea nexa</i>
" <i>Cranchii</i>	<i>Astacus fluviatilis</i>
<i>Atelecyclus heterodon</i>	<i>Homarus vulgaris</i>
<i>Corystes Cassivelaunus</i>	<i>Nephrops Norvegicus</i>
<i>Lithodes Maia</i>	<i>Crangon vulgaris</i>
<i>Pagurus Bernhardus</i>	<i>Hippolyte spinus</i>
" <i>Prideauxii</i>	" <i>Cranchii</i>
<i>Porcellana platycheles</i>	<i>Pandalus annulicornis</i>
" <i>longicornis</i>	<i>Palæmon serratus</i>
<i>Galathea squamifera</i>	" <i>squilla</i>
" <i>strigosa</i>	

Many beautiful shells are found along the coast, but the cheap rate at which they can be purchased tends to diminish the interest of the search. Notwithstanding, the pursuit and its accompaniment of pebble-hunting, affords alike to the visitor in quest of health and to the lover of nature, a most pleasing and invigorating recreation.



WALKS IN THE ENVIRONS.

“The snug enclosures in the shelter'd vale,
 Where frequent hedges intercept the eye.
 Delight us. * * * * *
 Then forests, or the savage rock may please,
 That hides the seamew in his hollow clefts
 Above the reach of men.”

OLIVER'S MOUNT—THE MERE—FALSGRAVE—THE PLANTATION—SCALBY MILL—BARROWCLIFF—CARNELIAN BAY.



THE vicinity of Scarborough is richly diversified with hill and dale. The scenery around is beautiful and romantic, and presents much of that which must ever gratify the lover of the bold and picturesque. To the north, the vast tracts of moorland stretch away as far as the eye can see, and form a striking contrast with the more cultivated part to the west, and the beautiful valleys which here and there intersect the higher moors; whilst the south presents, in the wold hills, a bold and striking boundary. The numerous acclivities in and near Scarborough, though fatiguing, contribute, by the exercise necessarily taken in their ascent, to the health-giving properties of the locality.

WEAPONNESS.

The original name of this commanding eminence was Weaponness, no doubt from *weapon*, a place of defence, and *ness*, a point of land. The present name has arisen from a mistaken opinion

that Cromwell erected batteries here, against the castle, during the siege of 1644-5. But there is not a single historical proof that Cromwell was here at all. The hill rises about 600 feet above the level of the sea, and possesses every requisite which can render an excursion to its summit delightful. It has been spoken of as one of the finest terraces in England; and the extent of prospect, variety of scenery, and striking contrasts presented, must entitle it to that eulogy it so richly merits. Here is a magnificent view of the coast, the castle, and the ocean, bounded only by the horizon to the east; and in the west, the extensive moors, the wolds, and the rich and cultivated vales stretching out towards Pickering and Malton, form an agreeable picture. It is said that in this direction on a clear day, with a good glass, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, Castle Howard, may be seen, though at a distance of twenty-eight miles.

In 1797, the adjoining land was inclosed, and the brow of the hill planted with trees, which gives additional beauty to it. A footpath leads through this plantation to the top, up which the young and healthy may ascend with ease.

From the top of Oliver's Mount the visitor is conducted, if he choose, to a path leading by a gradual descent through the plantation, to a rural tea-house. This is a favourite retreat. The survey is striking, and from the seats placed by the side of the house there is a pleasing prospect. At the foot of the hill is

THE MERE,

formerly a fine sheet of water, abounding with pike, perch, and eels; but now much contracted by the formation of the railroad which runs on one side. The rank growth of vegetation, and the deposit of sediment which has been accumulating for years, have also materially aided in converting the lake on whose bosom the majestic swan was wont to repose, into a shallow and useless marsh. It once afforded excellent diversion to the angler; but, except when the frosts of winter congeal its surface, causing it to become a scene of animation, it now possesses no attraction beyond the pleasant walk along its margin in returning from a summer day's ramble in the neighbourhood.

In the walk home, parties have the choice of two roads; one leading from the Mere by the side of a hill, from which a fine

prospect is obtained, into the Bridlington road; the other along the edge of the Mere for some distance, crossing the railroad into Seamer lane, and through the village of Falsgrave, which forms the subject of our next notice.

FALSGRAVE.

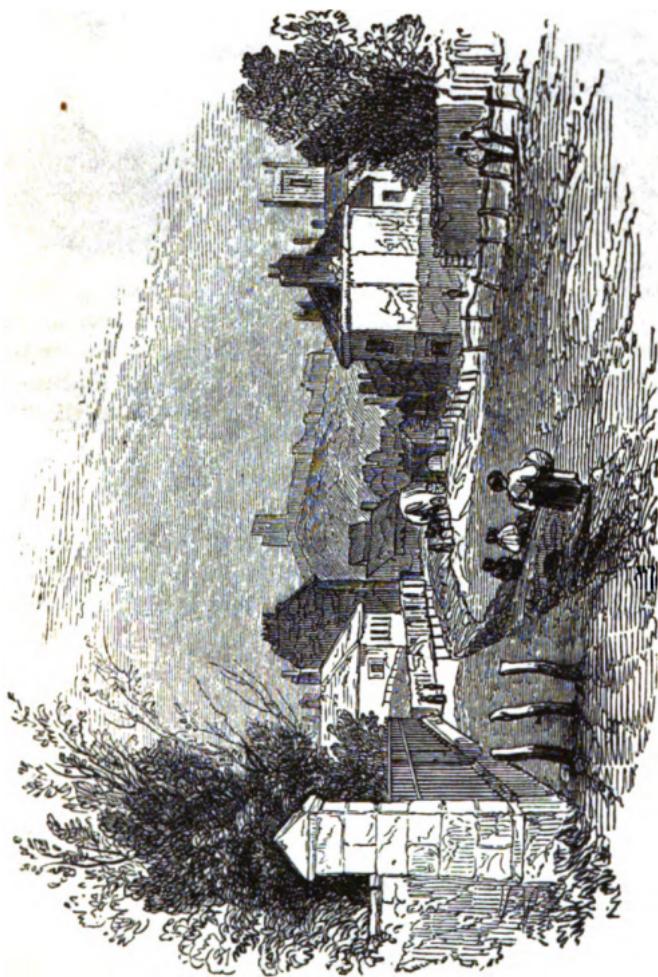
This beautiful village, which has been greatly improved by the erection of new houses, and the enclosure of waste ground, cultivated with much taste in front of some of the cottages, is of considerable antiquity. It is mentioned in Doomsday Book, under the name of Walsgriff, and had belonged to Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, before the Conquest. Here is a public pleasure garden, which abounds with delicious fruits, when in season, and where tea, cakes, and other refreshments may be had. Some fine views of the castle and the surrounding country are presented here. The high road to York passes through this village; and the walk between Scarborough and Falsgrave is much frequented as a promenade by the visitors and inhabitants. The township of Falsgrave contains many genteel and pleasant residences, which are occupied both as lodging-houses and as private dwellings.

The introduction of gas into Falsgrave, by the Scarborough Gas Company, has also effected an improvement greatly needed, and of which the inhabitants are gladly availing themselves.

One of the approaches to the Cemetery will be found in the road forming the North Street of Falsgrave. The lane forming this approach is called Wrea Lane. The return walk, by the Cemetery, is very pleasant.

THE PLANTATION.

This delightful retreat is adorned with both wood and water. Many varieties of trees throw the shades across the winding paths and walks, whilst a sheet of water spreads its ample surface in the centre, giving coolness, verdure, and beauty to the spot. The walks extend around and beyond this. At one extremity stands Mill-cottage, embowered in shade, and before it a well-cultivated



FALSgrave Walk.



THE PLANTATION.

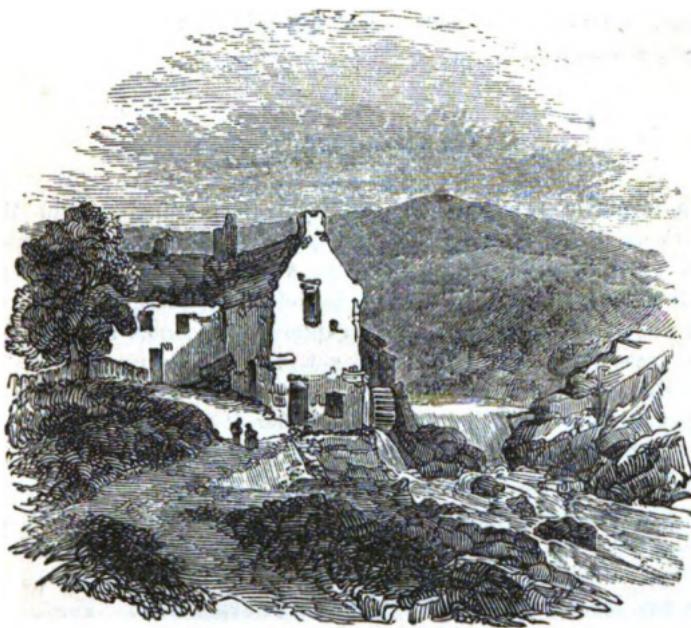
garden. The walk is a favourite one with all who visit Scarborough. The path from hence conducts through another part of the plantation, and opens upon the rambler a fine view of the museum, the bridge, and the ocean.

SCALBY MILL.

To the north of the town, the visitor will find this retired and romantic spot, about a mile or a little more from the castle, by the sands, in the opening of a valley, through which a branch of the river Derwent rolls its purling waters into the ocean. Parties frequently visit this retreat, and in the verdant and shady arbours of the neat and tastefully arranged garden, enjoy a refreshing luxury of tea and cakes, and other refreshments, which have acquired some celebrity with visitors, from their general excellent quality and reasonable price.

The prospect from the tea-arbour is exceedingly fine,—the bold and rocky cliff of the castle, rising perpendicularly from the main, seems to tower above the ocean in solemn and imposing

majesty. In visiting this place, it is advisable to take a boat from the south sands, whereby an opportunity will be presented of seeing the lofty castle rock to advantage; and then the party may return along the sands, or by the Whitby road.



SCALBY MILL.

The botanist and the naturalist will find abundant entertainment in this neighbourhood.

To those fond of retirement, and the enjoyment of the shady bower and romantic dell, we recommend a visit to a wild and beautiful valley, not more than a mile to the north of Scarborough, known as

BARROWCLIFF PLANTATION,

or, as it is most commonly called, Wilson's Wood. It is the property of John Woodall, Esq. One side of the cliff is planted with various ornamental trees; and numerous walks conduct the rambler along the side of the hill, while a gentle rill of pellucid

water murmurs at the bottom. The most direct road is by a foot-path commencing in a field nearly opposite the Queen Hotel; and the return may be by way of Falsgrave.

Barrowcliff is mentioned in a preceding chapter as a resort of the botanist; it is not very generally known under its proper name, therefore we have here specially adverted to its more popular designation.

CARNELIAN BAY.

is a favourite resort to the south of Scarborough, about three miles along the coast. It is the great haunt of pebble hunters; and when the tide is down, and the weather fine, numbers of persons of every grade, with bags, baskets, &c., may be seen hurrying along, or busily engaged in exploring the sands for their hidden treasures. The exercise is not only interesting in itself, but contributes largely to health: yet care must be taken always to select a day for a trip to this place when it is high water at seven or eight o'clock in the morning, then there will be plenty of time for amusement or exercise. It is a short yet very pleasant voyage by sea, as the visitor retains in sight the town and harbour, as well as the wide expanse of ocean, in which numerous vessels are sailing or riding at anchor; and the fact of his forming a part in the gay throng enhances the pleasure he experiences. Parties may return by the sands, or by ascending the cliff and proceeding to Scarborough by the Bridlington road.

The principal pebbles found here are jaspers, moss-agates, and carnelians; the first-mentioned are abundant on the shore.

RIDES.

"Far beyond, and overthwart the stream,
 That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,
 The sloping land recedes into the clouds ;
 Displaying on its varied side the grace
 Of hedge-row beauties numberless, square tow'r,
 Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells
 Just undulates upon the listening ear,
 Groves, heaths, and smoking villages remote."

CAYTON—LEBBERSTON—GRISTHORPE—FILEY—HUNMANBY—
 FLAMBROUGH—BRIDLINGTON—BURNISTON AND CLOUGH-
 TON—HAYBOURN WYKE—STAINTON DALE—ROBIN HOOD'S
 BAY—WHITBY—EAST AYTON—WEST AYTON—HACKNESS—
 SCALRY—SEAMER—BROMPTON—GANTON—SHERBURN—
 WYKEHAM—HUTTON BUSCEL.

 **H**ITHERTO we have confined our attention to Scarborough and its immediate vicinity; we propose now to take a wider circle, and to present to the reader a brief description of whatever is interesting and worthy of notice within its range. There is much that will repay inspection. Let our friends set off for the south, or in other words, accompany us along the Bridlington road, and we will point out to them every object deserving of mention between Scarborough and Bridlington.

About three miles from the town, and at a short distance from each other, on the opposite sides of the road, the reservoirs of the Scarborough Water Company may be observed. Into these reservoirs, which supply the town, the purest water is conducted

from a spring in the cliff; and the level on which they are situated is considerably higher than the summit of every house in Scarborough.

CAYTON. LEBBERSTON.

A little further to the south-west the village of Cayton may be seen; but it is entirely destitute of historical associations. The church has a very ancient porch and several monuments.

Five miles from Scarborough, Lebberston is passed to the right. This village is of some antiquity, and is mentioned in Doomsday Book by the name of Ledbeston. In the same record is named another village about a mile further on, called

GRISTHORPE.

The name is evidently of Saxon origin; but its chief interest to visitors arises from its being the locality of an ancient tumulus, which, when opened some years ago, rewarded the explorers with a rude oak coffin, (the trunk of a tree,) containing the perfect skeleton of an ancient Briton. These interesting remains are now deposited in the Scarborough Museum. Dr. James Johnson, in his very able work on the English Spas, has given an interesting description of it, and has styled it "the lion of the museum, and one of the greatest curiosities of the country." The field in which the tumulus was opened lies a little to the left hand of the road, just before descending the hill which leads to the village, and formed part of the estate of the late Wm. Beswick, Esq., of Grighthorpe, by whom this interesting relic was presented to the museum at Scarborough.

FILEY

is an improving little town about seven miles and a half from Scarborough. It stands upon the cliffs of a majestic bay, which is terminated on the south by the lofty promontory of Flamborough, and on the north by a singular ridge of rocks called Filey Bridge, or provincially, Filey Brig. The name is most probably of Saxon origin, and is mentioned in the great Norman record

as *Faclac*. Camden gives this singular account of its etymology :—"As the shore winds itself back from hence, a thin slip of land (like a small tongue thrust out), shoots into the sea, such as the old English called *file*, from which the little village of Filey takes its name." Upon the correctness of this we offer no opinion, beyond remarking, that explanations have been given quite as probable as those stated by this antiquary. The town is singularly situated in two ridings of the county ; the church, a very ancient and interesting edifice, being in the north, and the town in the east, a deep ravine separating the one from the other. Filey is already a delightful and an attractive spot, and possesses every facility for improvement. It contains many first-class lodging-houses and excellent hotels. The sands are, beyond question, the finest on the east coast, and extend for a distance of five miles. The cliffs are lofty and very curiously indented, and contain many relics of a former world, especially in the Speeton clay. The natural ridge of rocks, extending about half a mile into the sea, is perfectly dry at low water, and affords to the visitor a pleasant promenade, from which he has a good view of Scarborough to the north, with its venerable castle towering in grandeur, the ocean rolling its waters at his feet, and stretching to the east till it appears to unite with the horizon ; whilst to the south, Flamborough rears its majestic head.

At the top of the cliff on the north of the town, and overlooking the sea, there exists, also, a mineral spring, possessing aperient and tonic properties. It has been covered in, and near it some neat alcoves have been erected, which command a most beautiful prospect. The cliffs here are about 250 feet in height, and face to the north. The approach is from the south by a path ascending gradually from the sands.

A little to the north of the town the sands are strewed with pebbles, among which we may mention the agates as being particularly numerous and fine ; whilst the whole neighbourhood is rich in objects claiming the attention of the geologist.

A most interesting discovery of Roman and British remains was made here in the summer of 1857, respecting which an elaborate paper was read before the Scarborough Philosophical and Archaeological Society, by W. S. Cortis, Esq., of Filey ; and is published in the transactions of that society.

Parties visiting Filey, might, if the day was fine and the sea calm, go by boat, and return by one of the evening trains.

HUNMANBY,

a beautiful village, the seat of Admiral Mitford, is about two miles and a half from Filey, and midway between Scarborough and Bridlington. It was anciently a market town; but it has long ceased to be so, probably from its proximity to the places above-mentioned. The manor-house is an ancient structure, surrounded by spacious gardens, and sheltered from the north by an old wood, upon an elevated site called Castle Hill, ornamented with many flourishing plantations.

The church, which was completely renovated a few years ago, stands nearly at the entrance of the village from the high road. In the north side of the chancel is a chaste and elegant monument, exhibiting a full-length figure of Piety, with a palm branch in her hand, resting her foot upon a skull, and leaning pensively on an urn. There is an inscription on a broad pediment below, recording the deaths of several of the name of Osbaldeston. Over the central arches of the church, there are eleven distinct shields, in which are emblazoned the armorial bearings of the lords of the manor, from a period soon after the Conquest. The vicarage-house was much improved by the late vicar, the Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham; it is situated at a short distance from the church.

Not far from Hunmanby, the traveller will reach the top of the wolds, at the well-known inn, the Dotterel, so called from the flight of rare birds of that name which visit the neighbouring wold twice a year. Here a most extensive prospect opens to his view, in every state of culture, from the wild-sheep walks, covered with furze, to the well-managed acres, adorned with the rich and golden fruit of harvest.

At the Dotterel, the road turns off to the celebrated headland of Flamborough, through the village of Speeton, the cliffs of which, with those of the neighbouring village of Reighton, are distinguished for their fossil remains.

FLAMBROUGH.

is about nineteen miles from Scarborough, and five from Bridlington; and is one of the most remarkable places on the coast. At one time it was probably of some note, but is now chiefly in-

habited by fishermen. The reader may be pleased with Camden's description of it in his time, as well as his conjecture as to the etymology of its name; he says respecting it:—"This little promontory, which, by its bending, forms the bay of Bridlington, is commonly called Flambrough Head; but by the Saxon authors, Flamburg; who write that Ida, the Saxon, who first subdued these parts, landed here, and that his name given by the bards was "Flamndwin," or the Firebrand. Some think it took its name from a watch-tower, in which were lights for the direction of ships, for the Britons still retain the provincial word "flam"; and the mariners paint this place with a flaming head upon their charts. Others are of opinion that this name came into England out of Angloen, in Denmark, the ancient seat of the Angli; there being a town called Flamsburg, from which they think the English gave it that name, as the Gauls (according to Livy) named Mediolum, which they had left in Gaul; and a little village in this promontory is called Flambrough, which gave origin to the noble family of Constables, by some derived from the Lacies, Constables of Chester."

The village itself presents but little to interest the stranger. There is one ruin at the east end which has all the appearance of an old tower, and from the many irregular mounds of earth about it, and scattered portions of masonry which are occasionally discovered, it is probably only the centre or part of some more extensive structure. For centuries it has been called "Danes' Tower"; but though it is probable the Danes may have landed here, neither history nor tradition supplies us with any data from which we may infer the period of its erection. The church is old and ruinous; it contains an inscription on a brass plate, to the memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable, Knt., who commanded the left wing of the English army at Flodden Field.

About a mile to the eastward of the town are the ruins of an ancient lighthouse; a new one having been erected in 1806, nearer to the point of the promontory. The height of this building, from the base to the summit, is 85 feet, and from the level of the sea, 260 feet. The lantern contains three frames, with seven large lamps and reflectors in each, making altogether twenty-one. The lights revolve horizontally, by clockwork, and one of them is red, as a distinction from the others. These lights may be seen from Scarborough; and on a fine clear night, at a distance of thirty miles.

But however scarce of interest Flambrough itself may be, the vicinity presents much which will repay the excursion. We shall, with as much brevity as possible, advert to the most remarkable of its features.

The cliffs are of the most imposing grandeur, and rise perpendicularly to upwards of 450 feet in height. The Head is a magnificent object, and is said by Bigland to be one of the greatest curiosities the kingdom can boast of. The cliffs are composed chiefly of limestone, of a dazzling whiteness. But it is not merely the grand and stupendous in these barriers to the sea's encroachment, which strike the beholder, for they are literally teeming with life. Upon the ledges of the rocks, numberless multitudes of sea-fowl, of almost every kind, and some of them distinguished by great variety of plumage, lay their eggs and rear their young. From April to August, a visit to this place will afford one of the finest and most imposing sights a visitor can behold. The late T. Hinderwell, Esq., thus describes it:—"To those who delight in the wild, the grand, and the sublime, it affords a high gratification to view from the sea, in calm weather, this immense region of birds, and the diversified scenes of this stupendous residence. At the report of a gun, the feathered inhabitants are instantly in motion. The eye is almost dazzled with the waving of innumerable wings brightened with the rays of the sun, and the ear stunned with the clamour of a thousand discordant notes. The dissonance of tone, resounding in the air from such a vast collection, accompanied by the solemn roar of the waves dashing against the rocks, and the reverberation from the caverns, forms a concert altogether extraordinary, which affects the mind with unusual sensation."

Besides these, there are some curious caverns on the beach worthy of a visit. These are known as Robin Lyth's Hole, The Dovecot, and Kirk Hole. Boatmen are generally ready to conduct the visitor into these caverns, and to show him all that is worthy of his notice. The caverns are the subject of further mention in our chapter of Excursions.

BURLINGTON,

distant about five miles from Flambrough, is of some antiquity, and was formerly called Bridlington. The town itself possesses but very little to attract the attention of the stranger; the church

was once a noble edifice, and was partially restored in 1857. It was founded as early as the reign of Henry I., by Walter de Gaunt, and was dedicated to the Virgin and St. Nicholas. It belonged to the Black Canons, of the order of St. Austin. Originally, it had two towers at the west end; and this part of the building, and a beautiful entrance on the north side, attest the ancient splendour of the edifice. The priors possessed many immunities and ample estates, and at the dissolution, had an annual revenue of £682 13s. 8d.

A mile from Burlington is the Quay, situated in the recess of a magnificent bay, and affording accommodations for those who visit it for bathing. It is a healthy place, and possesses attractions for the lovers of quiet and retirement. The bay here is the great resort, for shelter and safety, of vessels sailing on this coast in boisterous weather or strong contrary winds.

We now invite our readers to accompany us in an excursion to the north of Scarborough. The road is generally dull and uninviting; yet there are some points of interest which may be visited.

BURNISTON AND CLOUGHTON.

By taking the Whitby road, we pass through Burniston and Cloughton, places of no importance, except that the latter is supposed to be the site of a British village, near which some remains have been found. To the left of the road there is an excellent quarry, whence the stone was brought for the erection of Scarborough castle. A mile or two beyond this, the visitor will be repaid for his ride by the beauties of

HAYBOURN WYKE,

a wild and romantic valley, the property of John Woodall, Esq. Great skill and taste have been exercised in its improvement; and art, combined with nature, has rendered this spot one which should be visited, in order to a full appreciation of its attractions. It combines almost everything which can gratify the eye, and give pleasure to a mind capable of enjoying the beauties of nature in

her wildest and most imposing forms. In the same locality, and at a distance of about seven-and-a-half miles from Scarborough, is

STAINTON DALE,

through which the road passes to Robin Hood's Bay, and is remarkable chiefly as having been given by King Stephen to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had also an establishment at Scarborough. Their institution here was annexed to the Commandery of the Holy Trinity of Beverley; which, like the other commanderies or convents of these knights, was subject to the grand prior of the order in London. The hospital of the knights in Stainton Dale, was at a house called the Old Chapel. An adjoining eminence is named Bell Hill, being a place where the knights, or their servants, were wont to ring a bell and blow a horn every evening at twilight, to direct travellers and strangers to their hospitable mansion.

Beyond this, leading to Robin Hood's Bay, are the Peak and Stoup Brow, the sites of extensive alum works. They are remarkably elevated, the latter being 893 feet above the level of the sea. Ravenhill Hall, the seat of W. H. Hammond, Esq., with its romantic hanging gardens and beautiful terraces, crowns the summit. On many accounts these places are worthy the attention of the visitor. Few appearances in nature are more awfully grand than the view from Stoup Brow, when a thick fog is rising from the sea. The spectator looks down into an immense abyss, where he can discover neither bottom nor boundaries; the sea being entirely concealed, and the mist ascending in prodigious volumes, often as black as the shades of night, and seeming to threaten a deluge of rain. The mist rises suddenly, and frequently disperses in a short time. From this lofty eminence the road descends to the sands, which can only be crossed when the tide is low, to enter

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY.

This singularly romantic place is allowed on all hands to derive its name from that celebrated outlaw, Robin Hood, who lived in the time of Richard I., and is said to have retired here, as to a place of safety, from the various military parties which were

sent out to take him. Tradition has preserved, as usual, many wonderful exploits of this extraordinary man. Upon the adjacent moor are two little hills, a quarter of a mile asunder, called "The Butts," where it is supposed he exercised his men in shooting with the long-bow, &c. One of these mounds, however, was opened in 1771, and was found to contain human bones, a proof they had been sepulchral. The exploits of this daring freebooter, transmitted through successive generations, have frequently amused us in the days of our youth. Stowe, the old historian, gives the following account of him :—"The said Robert entertained a hundred tall men and good archers, with such spoils and thefts as he got; and upon whom, four hundred, were they ever so strong, durst not give the onset. He suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested. Poor men's goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with that which he got from rich abbeys, and the houses of rich earls. Maior, the historian, blameth him for his rapine and theft, but of all thieves he affirmeth him to be the prince and the most gentle thief."

His tomb, as reported, is still to be seen at Kirklees, on the river Calder, in this county, with the following epitaph :—

"Here, undernead dis laid stean,
Lais Robert Earl of Huntingdon;
Nea ar eiver as he sa geud,
And pipl kauld him Robin Head.
Sick utlaws he an his men,
Vill England niver see agen.

Obit. 24 Decembris, 1247.

Of the present appearance of the town, a lively tourist has given us the following description :—"No place of human abode can be conceived more wild in its appearance than this village, where the tidy little edifices of the fishermen are perched, like the nests of the sea-gulls, among the cliffs. The communication from one street to another, is in some places so entirely cut off, that access is obtained by a plank bridge, thrown over a gully. Every individual dwelling is characteristic of a sea-faring proprietor—him whom early habit has taught the true principles of the economy of space, and to whom the contrast of rough and perilous hours abroad, the more endears the delights of home. Among such a population, I had no reason to repent my visit. Such is

the precarious position of many of the houses among the craggy eminences, that one is inclined to wonder they have not long since been washed away. Some years ago, a considerable number were abandoned, and afterwards actually swept off by the waves; and now the sea has undermined the rocks in many places to such a degree, that, with an in-shore swell, the sound of the rumbling waters resembles a distant discharge of artillery."

WHITBY

is about six miles from Robin Hood's Bay. The town is situated upon the river Esk, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Whitby is of great antiquity, and was no doubt near a Roman station known to antiquarians as *Dunus Sinus*, "a name," observes Mr. Phillips, "perhaps preserved to our times by Dunsley Bay, near Whitby." It suffered much from the incursions of the Danes, and in the year 867 was entirely destroyed by them. It is closely and irregularly built, though recent improvements have removed some of these inconveniences; and the erection of the new houses on the cliff has provided ample accommodation for those who make Whitby their summer resort. It was some years ago more distinguished for its trade than at present. The principal object of interest is the venerable ruin of its once celebrated monastery. This is a great attraction, and we are sure that a careful investigation of it will be well repaid. The Abbey of Streonshah (or Whitby), was founded by Oswy, King of Northumberland, about the year 659, and his daughter Elfeda was the second abbess. St. Hilda, the first abbess, was, according to Bede, "nobly born, being the daughter of Henrick, nephew to King Edwin, with which king she embraced the faith and mysteries of Christ, at the preaching of Pauline, the first bishop of the Northumbrians, of blessed memory, and preserved the same undefiled, till she obtained the full enjoyment thereof in Heaven." The monastery was probably desolated at the Conquest, but rose soon after to greater splendour, by the efforts of its patron. Our want of space forbids any detail of these events; but the reader will find an abundance of materials in the History, or the Picture of Whitby, by Dr. Young. This noble building is rapidly decaying. In December, 1763, the whole western wing was thrown down, though supported by at least twenty strong Gothic pillars; and a

few years ago, the beautiful tower met the same fate, from a similar cause, a heavy gale of wind.

The coast around Whitby abounds with fossil remains, some of the most splendid of the saurians in the kingdom having been found here. The museum, where many valuable specimens of extinct races are deposited, will repay the trouble of an inspection; and the visitor, if he have time, will be delighted with a trip by rail down Eskdale to Pickering, and from the latter place he may proceed to Scarborough.

Of the rides to the west, one of the most charming the visitor can take, is through Ayton, and round by Hackness and Scalby, of which we shall give a brief description.

EAST AND WEST AYTON.

These villages are about five miles from Scarborough, upon the York road, and are separated from each other by the river Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. On the north side of West Ayton, in a pleasant field, which gently slopes to the edge of the river, stands an ancient building. It once belonged to the Eures, or Evers, and was their fortified residence in these parts. The family was distinguished, and several members of it, at various periods, filled some of the highest stations in the kingdom. From West Ayton, the road turns up a most beautiful valley, called the Forge Valley, from the remains of a forge, erected for the manufacture of iron. The scenery is wild and majestic, and in autumn presents one of the most imposing sights, when Nature, throwing off her livery of green, tints the trees with almost every variety of colour.

The Derwent, which rises in the high moors above Hackness, rolling its clear waters through this sequestered vale, is a fine trout stream. This fish abounds here, and numbers of anglers resort to this place to enjoy their fascinating sport. Formerly it was open to all; but during the year 1839, the Derwent Anglers' Club was formed, in order to preserve the fish. The club includes most of the landed proprietors in the neighbourhood, and many respectable residents of Scarborough. James Cooper, Esq., of Hutton Buscel, is the treasurer and secretary; of whom, or of Mr. Waters, Newbro' Street, Scarborough, tickets may be had,

(under certain regulations, binding likewise upon members of the club), to fish in the stream, during the season.

The Forge Valley opens into others, which conduct the visitor through varied and beautiful scenery of hill and dale, to the delightful village of

HACKNESS,

the seat of Sir. J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P. for Scarborough. Mason has described this enchanting spot with a poet's feelings:—

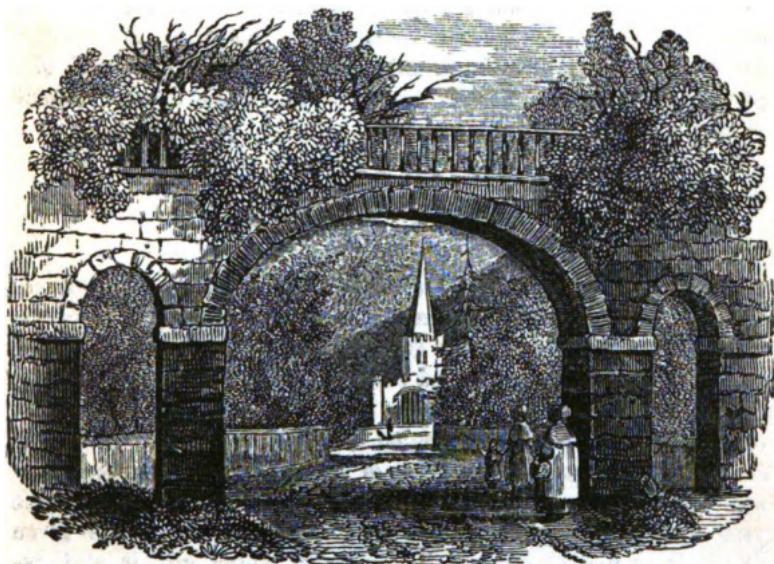
“ We crossed a pleasant valley, rather say
 A nest of sister-vales, o'erhung with hills
 Of varied form and foliage; every vale
 Had its own proper brook, the which it hugg'd
 In its green breast, as if it fear'd to lose
 The treasur'd crystal. You might mark the course
 Of these cool rills, more by the ear than eye;
 For though they oft would to the sun unfold
 Their silver as they pass'd, 'twas quickly lost;
 Yet ever did they murmur. On the verge
 Of one of these clear streams, there stood a cell,
 O'ergrown with ivy; near to which,
 On a fall'n trunk that bridg'd the little brook,
 A hermit sat. Of him we ask'd the name
 Of that sweet valley, and he call'd it HAKNESS.”

At a very early period, a cell was founded here, to which the Lady Hilda, Abbess of Whitby, retired to spend the close of her life. This event is perpetuated still, in an inscription in the church.

The church, which is a very ancient fabric, with a fine spire, stands at such a distance as to contrast finely with the stately mansion, and contains several monuments worth the inspection of the visitor. One, by Chantry, erected by George Johnstone, Esq., to the memory of his amiable lady, sister to the present baronet, is considered a fine specimen of the genius of that celebrated artist.

The late Sir Richard V. B. Johnstone, built the very elegant and modern mansion here, which has been much enlarged by

his son, the present baronet. Spacious gardens are laid out with great taste, on the southern declivity of the hill, facing the mansion, and overlooking the vale. In the greenhouses are displayed a great and splendid variety of exotic plants and flowers, to which the southern aspect of the situation is extremely favourable. The pleasure-grounds are beautiful, and the approach from them to the garden is over the archway, which is represented in the engraving.



HACKNESS.

The proprietor of this rural paradise, with a liberality not very common, allows access to respectable individuals; and numbers visit the gardens, year after year, not only with undiminished, but with increased pleasure.

“HACKNESS, lov'd retreat,
That circl'd round with guardian hills, that lav'd
With gen'rous streams, that cheer'd with spacious meads
Of flow'r-bespangl'd green, that nobly crown'd
With pensile groves, arrests the sons of taste,
And bursts upon the eye, complete in every charm.”

In the ascent from this charming vale, the road lies along the edge of a glen, the sides of which are adorned with lofty trees, contributing largely to the beauty and effect of the scene.

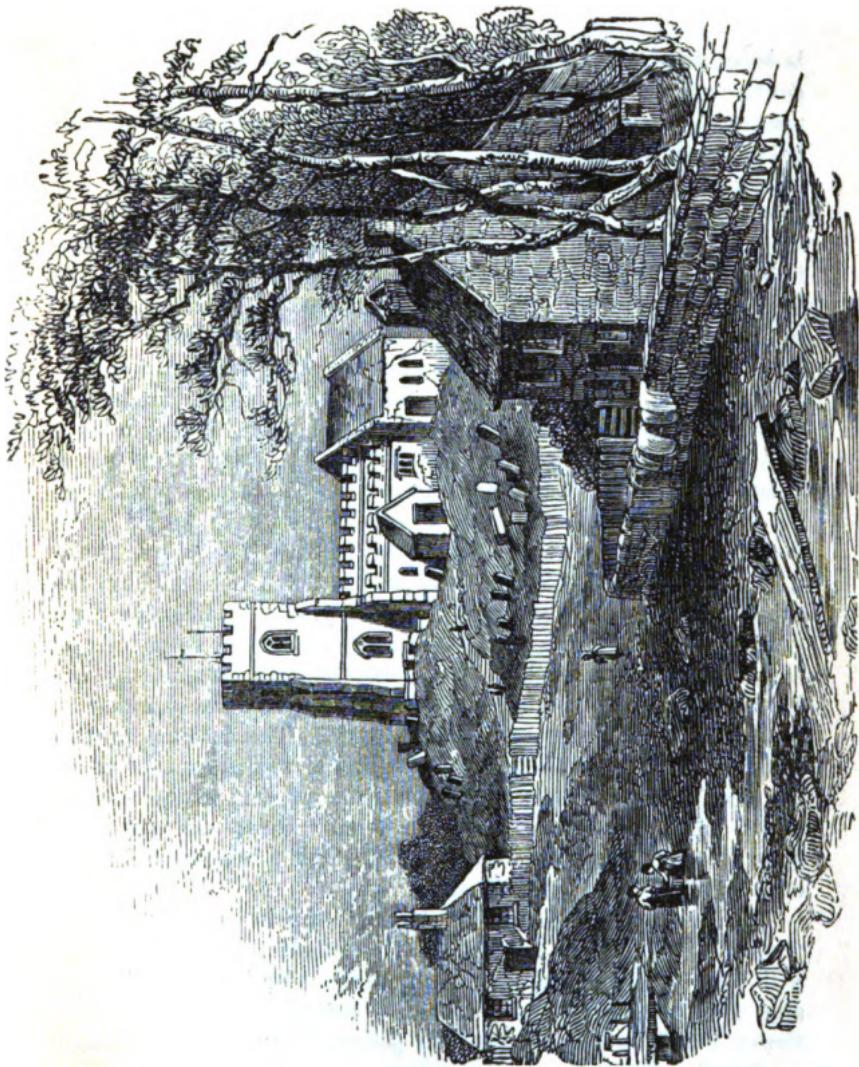
Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., has represented the borough of Scarborough in successive parliaments, with but one exception, ever since the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act.

After reaching the top of this hill, and advancing along its summit for some distance, the visitor begins to descend Harebrow. From this point a noble view of Scarborough Castle, the coast, and the ocean presents itself; and this with the country for some miles spread before him, forms a most delightful and picturesque panorama, in the midst of which stands the pleasant village of

SCALBY,

about three miles distant from Scarborough. It is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in Doomsday Book, with various other places in the district. Its situation is very beautiful, being surrounded by bold and varied scenery. The church stands upon an eminence near the Hackness road. It is a neat edifice, but of what age we cannot determine with any certainty. Formerly it was in the hands of the Prior of Burlington, having been presented to that establishment by Eustace Fitz John, about the year 1150. At the dissolution of the monasteries, it was given to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, in whose gift it still remains. The first incumbent of whom there is any record, was Master Henry Devon, who was inducted in 1238; and in 1662, the celebrated William Mompesson was instituted, and remained here about three years. The living is a vicarage, valued at £327 per year, and is now possessed by the Rev. Jas. Sedgwick, M.A., brother to Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge.

The last route to which the attention of the visitor may be directed, is by Seamer, and along the base of wolds, so as to return by Ayton and Falsgrave, to Scarborough. A short sketch of the country, with what is interesting in the locality will now be presented. The road turns off to the left at Falsgrave.



SCALBY.

SEAMER

is about four miles from Scarbrough, and was at one time, no doubt, a town of considerable importance. Originally, a weekly market was held here, but after repeated litigations of the inhabitants of Scarborough, who bitterly complained of the injuries it inflicted upon them, it was finally suppressed in the reign of James I. There is an annual cattle and horse fair as well as a monthly market held here, which are much frequented. At one time, Seamer made a part of the very extensive possessions of the Percys; but was, in 1790, purchased from the Duke of Leeds, by Joseph Denison, Esq., father of the late proprietor, W. J. Denison, Esq., and is now the property of Lord Londesborough.

Seamer is not mentioned in the Norman record, but is thus referred to by Leland:—"A great upland town, having a large lake on the south-west side of it, whence the town taketh name. I saw in the choir of the mean parish church there, a plain marble stone, with an epitaph in French, where were buried John Percy and John de Aton. The manor place of the Percys, at the west end of the churchyard, is large, but not a rich building, the chapel in it is only well built. Thence a mile by tolerably plain ground, and two miles more in a vale inclined with steep hills on each side to Scarborough." The manor-house mentioned by Leland, is now only a shapeless mass of ruins, and the church was, until a few years ago, without a tower. The interior of this structure is embellished by several beautiful monuments, of which our brief space will only admit the notice of that to the memory of Mrs. Boutflower, the lady of a former vicar; and others in remembrance of branches from the respectable Scarborough families of Woodall, Wilson, and Wharton.

An insurrection broke out in this town in the reign of Edward VI. Three or four of the inhabitants, being dissatisfied with the religious changes taking place, rose in rebellion; and after assembling some 3,000 persons, committed various depredations; but the active yet merciful policy of the Government soon quelled the disturbance.

The eminence known as Seamer Beacon, commands a most extensive prospect, rising 625 feet above the sea, and overlooking Oliver's Mount. In addition to the magnificent views which are

visible from the latter, a range of singular tabular summits appears to the north-west, overlooking the vale of the Derwent.

From Seamer the road passes for some distance along the valley, until it reaches the base of the wolds. Several villages here will attract attention, but are too small to notice in this sketch. From the road the visitor will have an extensive, richly varied, and striking landscape; and should he be tempted to ascend some one of the paths which lead up the steep sides of the hill, his prospect will become still more beautiful.

A few miles further on, in a fine opening of the wolds, is the mansion of Sir T. D. Legard, Bart., at

GANTON.

The hall is not seen from the road, being surrounded with noble trees, and embosomed in a beautiful opening of the hills. The traveller can see the spire of the church, towering above the foliage of the pleasure-grounds. This structure contains several monuments, commemorative of deceased members of this ancient and most respectable family.

The Legard family, which is of Norman extraction, became possessed of the lordship of Anlaby, near Hull, about the year 1000; but at what precise time any branch of it settled at Ganton, is not certain—probably about 1550. In 1660, John Legard, Esq., was made a baronet, by Charles II. At that time he represented the borough of Scarborough in parliament.

Beyond Ganton, about two miles, is Sherburn, a small town, mentioned by Leland as “fruitful of grass and corn, but little or no wood.” Here the road may be taken across the low moors, or carrs, to

BROMPTON.

This village is about eight miles from Scarborough, upon the York road, and is very pleasantly situated. Though now obscure, it occupies a place of some importance in the early annals of the country. It is said that the Northumbrian kings had a residence here. This is supposed to receive corroboration, from the foundations of ancient buildings, which are still visible, and of some extent, upon an eminence called Castle Hill. It was surrounded

with pines, some years ago, by the grandfather of the present worthy proprietor, Sir Digby Cayley, Bt. The village of Brompton is moreover celebrated as the birth-place of John de Bromton, a Benedictine monk, who resided at Whitby Abbey for upwards of twenty years. He was a man of considerable genius, and was accounted the most profound scholar of his age. His history still remains, in the form of a chronicle, beginning with the arrival of St. Augustine, the monk, in 558, and ending at the death of Richard I.

Here also is the mansion of the Cayleys. This family is of great respectability, and was originally from Norfolk. As early as the seventh of John, Adam de Caili is mentioned; and from this personage the succession is clearly traced. The first baronet was created in 1661. The estate was greatly improved by Sir George Cayley, Bart., the late possessor. The church is a neat building, and contains monuments of several members of the Cayley family.

Sir George Cayley was elected to represent the borough of Scarborough in parliament, in the year 1832. He died in 1857, at an advanced age.

A mile nearer to Scarborough, is the village of

WYKEHAM.

On the north side of the road is an old church tower, formerly crowned with a spire. It is of Early English character, and appears to have stood on the south side of a church, the ruined chancel of which remained until lately in a grievous state of desecration. The lower part of the tower appears to have formed a vaulted porch of entrance to the church, with a low seat on each side of it. The nave of the church must have extended westwards, and across what is now a road which leads towards Bedale moor and wood. Bones have been found on the east side of the chancel, which appear to warrant the conclusion that this must have been, in remote times, a parish church, with its consecrated burial-ground around it. However, nothing really authentic has been handed down to us. Mr. Hinderwell, in his valuable "History of Scarborough", appears to think that Burton, in his "Monasticon", (1758,) alludes to this tower in the latter part of

his account of Wykeham, when he mentions All Saints Church. Mr. Fawcett, in his "Church Rides", is still less happy in his interpretation of this record, and makes the whole a mass of confusion. Mr. F. confounds this tower with the other church in the parish, (recently taken down, and, until then, used for divine service,) about a mile to the south of it. This church was also a very ancient building, with round Norman arches in the nave, and does not appear to have ever been, as some have supposed, the priory chapel; though the existence of two churches, besides the priory chapel, in the same parish, is not very easily explained. Burton's account is not a very clear one, and it is by no means evident that he alludes in any way to the church of which this ruined tower must have been a part. Burton mentions a Church of All Saints, and a Chapel of St. Helen, and one dedicated to SS. Mary and Helen, but they appear to be all on one site, though this site is not at all clearly defined, whether near Bedale beck or near the priory. He says—"Theobald, son of Payn de Wycham, Fitzosbert gave (with other possessions) his part of the adowson of the Church of All Saints at Wycham to the nuns." And further on he says—"The Church of All Saints, being given to the priory by the founder and three other persons, was appropriated thereto without appointing any perpetual vicar, so it remained to be served by some secular priest, occasionally hired by the nuns. In A.D. 1321, 15th Edward II., in this church, or where it formerly stood, was a chapel of St. Helen situated; which being ruinous and in decay, was taken down, and another erected on the place by John de Wycham, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Helen; which said John, by the king's license, and others by his charter, dated June 20, 1321, granted to Dame Isabel, prioress, and to this convent and their successors, for finding and sustaining two perpetual chaplains and their successors, the annual stipend of 11 marks, daily to celebrate divine service in the said chapel, for the soul of the said John and of all the faithful deceased," &c., &c.

At the beginning of his account of Wykeham, Burton says—"This priory, the church, cloisters, and twenty-four other houses, having been casually burnt down, together with all their books, vestments, chalices, &c., King Edward III. relieved the nuns of the payment of £3 12s. 9d. per annum for twenty years to come, which they used to pay him for lands held by them in the Honor of Pickering, part of the duchy of Lancaster: dated Nov. 1327,

1st Ed. III." In all probability the church here meant was the priory church, and not that which was lately the parish church; as the latter possessed five very perfect Norman arches dividing the nave from a north aisle, which after such a fire as this must have been could hardly have escaped destruction. Burton appears to think the old parish church was the priory chapel, as he says— "The site of this priory is just in the flat part of the country, not far from the road leading from York to Scardeburgh, on the right hand, but very little remains of the priory, excepting the church, appear at this day." However, he may here allude, not to the parish church, but to the old wall of the priory still remaining, which some think has formed part of the priory chapel. The present owner, Viscount Downe, in some excavations made in the south side of this wall, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of any foundations of piers or walls in token of its having been the chapel, discovered only a few stones which seemed to shew marks of fire; some bits of lead and ashes; seven skeletons, some male, one female, and one child; besides some bones of an animal. These were all at a depth of about five feet from the surface; on the breast of one, (the skeleton of a male,) were four copper or bronze rings, and a buckle with one tongue—probably used to fasten the dress in which he was buried. The original openings in the old wall are Norman, and there is a semi-hexagonal string-course on the north side of it.

The priory was founded by Payn Fitzosbert, (de Wycham) A.D. 1153, 18th Stephen, for Cistercian nuns in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Helen. (Gervas of Canterbury says it was for Gilbertine monks or canons and nuns; at first, therefore, it might have been an endowment for both sexes.) At the Dissolution, the priory estate was valued at £25 17s. 6d. This house was granted by Henry VIII., (1543,) to Francis Poole, to whom afterwards license was granted to alienate the manor with its appurtenances, to Rich. Hutchinson and his heirs, in whose family it remained until 1817; although the name was changed, early in the 18th century, to Langley, upon the marriage of Edward Hutchinson with Mary Langley, of North Grimston. The last of the race, Richd. Langley, Esq., who died Jan. 27th, 1817, left the estates to his wife Dorothy, daughter of Lord Middleton, for her life, and then to the Hon. Marmaduke Dawnay; (his maternal grandmother having been Mildred Dawnay, wife of Sir W. Foulis.) From him it descended to William Henry, 7th Viscount Downe,

whose mansion, adjoining the remains of Wykeham Priory, presents no features of interest.

The old parish church, mentioned in the foregoing account, being found small in proportion to the population, and at an inconvenient distance from the village, was removed in 1853. Every point of interest in this edifice had long been obliterated by neglect and injudicious alterations. Lord Downe has built a new church in the village of Wykeham, in a more central situation; and in this such of the materials of the old church as were available were used. The new building is to the north of the village, near the ruined tower spoken of above, but not attached to it. The tower has been restored, surmounted by a spire, as heretofore, and serves as belfry and lich-gate to the new churchyard. The new church is in the Early Decorated style, and will seat 350 persons. The east window is filled with stained glass, representing the Transfiguration, by Wailes, of Newcastle. This church was consecrated by the late Archbishop of York, on All Saints Day, 1854. A parsonage has been built to the east of the church; and a schoolhouse, with a masters's residence, opposite to it, on the southern side of the Scarborough and Malton road.

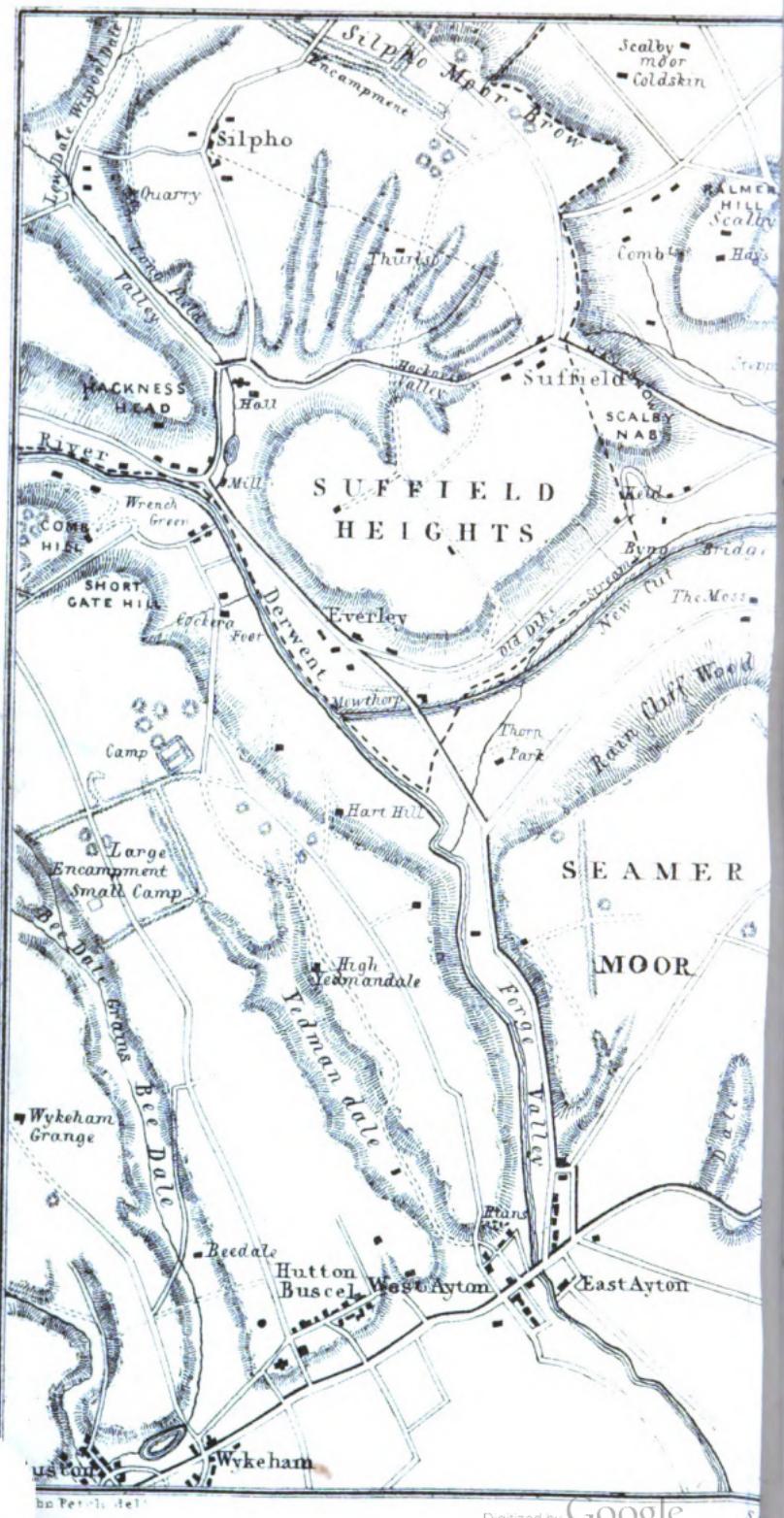
HUTTON BUSCEL

is about six miles from Scarborough, and an equal distance from the last named village and West Ayton. It stands very pleasantly upon the side and top of a hill which runs parallel with the road. It is of some antiquity, and was granted by the Conqueror to one of his followers of that name. "Reginald Buscel, his son, married Alice, who was the sister of William, the Abbot of Whitby; and at the time of his marriage, gave the church of Hotun, which his father built, to the monastery of Whitby; and Allan, the son of Reginald, after his father's death, in the year 1127, confirmed the same by charter, to the church of St. Peter and St. Hilda, at Whitby, and to the monks performing divine service there, for a perpetual alms for the soul of his father, Reginald Buscel, and of his mother, Alice de Percy, and for the souls of all his ancestors, and for himself and his heirs, &c.

The estate did belong to G. Osbaldeston, Esq., from whom it was purchased some years ago, by the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, of Wykeham. The mansion in the village was long in ruins,

having been destroyed by fire early in the present century. Near it stands the parish church, which consists of tower, nave with north and south aisles, and chancel with north chantry and south porch. The tower is ancient, plain, and massive, and is well worthy of notice. On the gable of the nave is an ancient bellcot; and on this gable, and that of the chancel and porch, are corbie steps, a feature rare in many districts. To the south of the church are the base and shaft of a churchyard cross. In the interior, the piers on the north side of the aisle are Early English; and on the south, Perpendicular. Remains of an older structure, of Norman or Transition character, are observable in many parts of the building. There are two monuments in the chancel, one on the north side to Bishop Osbaldeston; and one opposite, to his wife, of the family of Farside. The former was Dean of York, Bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards of London. The family was once powerful in this part of Yorkshire.

Lady Hewley's Trust, for supporting poor ministers among Protestant Dissenters, has extensive property in this and in the adjoining township of West Ayton, in which townships is also situated the beautiful valley of Yedmundale.



EXCURSIONS.

"Hail, Modern Science! who dares now to scan
 The endless powers that thou canst give to man?
 Aided by thee, o'er trackless seas he glides;
 Braves adverse winds, and stems opposing tides;
 On iron roads (o'er levell'd hills convey'd
 Through blasted rocks, or tunnell'd mountains made,)
 By steam propell'd, pursues his rapid way,
 And ends ere noon, what erst employ'd the day."

**RAILWAY ROUTE FROM SCARBOROUGH TO YORK—RAILWAY
 ROUTE FROM SCARBOROUGH TO WHITBY, RETURNING BY
 SEA—RAILWAY ROUTE FROM SCARBOROUGH TO BRIDLING-
 TON, RETURNING BY SEA—CASTLE HOWARD—GILLING CAS-
 TLE, DUNCOMBE PARK, HELMSLEY, RIEVAULX ABBEY.**

AVING, in the two preceding chapters, conducted the visitor through a series of leisurely strolls and pleasant drives from Scarborough, we must now commit him to the more arbitrary course of the rail and the steamboat; which, though they may not have the advantage of being so directly under his control as the "jaunting car" of his last journey, yet they afford the satisfaction of knowing that by them more is accomplished in a shorter time.

The consideration of the rapid rate at which we are hurried along by steam, has led us to put our remarks into the shape of an "Itinerary,"—a run-and-read form of observing what is worthy of notice, which will, we trust, be found to have its advantages in aiding the excursionist in his enjoyment of the little tours he may make, by land and sea, during his sojourn here.

RAILWAY ROUTE FROM SCARBOROUGH TO YORK.

From York.	Stations.	Notes.	From Scarbro'.
42½	Scarboro'. The times of departure will be found in the <i>Scarborough Gazette & Weekly List of Visitors</i> .	(See the "GUIDE.") Immediately on emerging from the Scarborough Station, the train passes on the right the village of Falsgrave, in the township of Scarborough. It is mentioned in Doomsday Book under the name of Walsgriff; and belonged to Tosti, Earl of Northumberland. The high road from Scarborough to York passes through Falsgrave. Shortly after crossing the viaduct near Scarbrough, the railway runs through the valley of the Mere. The Mere was formerly a considerable sheet of water; but until recently it has been much neglected. The Corporation of Scarborough are about to make it an ornamental resort for the public. Here is a rural tea-house, much frequented by visitors and inhabitants.—Vicar of Scarborough, Rev. Dr. Whiteside.	—
39½	Seamer. Junction with the Scarbro' & Hull branch. To Filey, 6¾m. To Bridlington, 19¾m.	..... Seamer is described by Leland as a "great upland town." It had formerly a weekly general market, and appears to have been a more important place than it now is. Its cattle market, held monthly, is well frequented by agriculturists. Seamer is part of the extensive estate of the Rt. Hon. Lord Londesborough, whose father, the late lord, inherited it from his uncle, the late W. J. Denison, Esq., who purchased it of the Duke of Leeds. At a very short distance hence, across the country taking a northerly direction, are the pleasant villages of East and West Ayton, through which the Derwent flows; affording ample sport	2 3

<i>From York</i>	<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>	<i>From Scarbro'</i>
	The road now proceeds along a very pleasant country, to	for the angler; thence through the lovely Forge Valley to Hackness, the seat of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P.—V. of Seamer, Rev. J. R. Inge.	
35	Ganton, the seat of Sir T. D. Legard, Bart.	..... This village is only known as the seat of the ancient and honourable Legard family, of Norman extraction, supposed to have settled here about 1550. The first baronet represented the borough of Scarborough in Parliament in the reign of Charles I.—V., Rev. D. L. Alexander.	7½
33½	Sherburn.	..... Sherburn, 1½ miles from Ganton, is an old village, though of little note. Leland says Richard III. had it by Ann, his wife. North of Sherburn are the villages of Wykeham and Brompton, the former belonging to Viscount Downe, the latter the seat of Sir D. Cayley, Bart. Brompton is said to have been the residence of the Northumbrian kings. The poet Wordsworth was married at Brompton.—V. of Sherburn, Rev. J. Mason.	9½
30	Heslerton.	..... Beyond the villages of East and West Heslerton the elevated tract of the York wolds is seen. The hall is occupied by J. Marshall, Esq.—Rec., Rev. C. W. Knyvett.	12½
28	Knapton.	..... The estate of Knapton is the property of the Messrs. Tindall, the eminent shipbuilders, of Scarboro'. The hall is the residence of a branch of the family.—P.C., Rev. J. Mason.	14½

From York	Stations.	Notes.	From Scarbro'.
26	Rillington.	<p>Junction with the Whitby and Pickering line. To Pickering, 6½ m. To Whitby, 30 m. Passing Old Malton & Norton, we come next to</p>	16½
21½	Malton,	<p>which is very pleasantly situated on a rising ground on the right.</p>	21
19	Hutton,	<p>or, Hutton Ambo, is the next station.</p>	23½

The neighbourhood around is rich in objects of interest to the antiquarian. Near to the village are the remains of an ancient British camp. A pleasant walk conducts to Langton, where there is another old intrenchment. Many Roman antiquities have been found in this locality. Welham House, the residence of R. Bower, Esq., is near at hand. On the right is the seat of Sir George Strickland, Bart., at Hildenley.—P.C. of Hutton, Rev. H. Fendall.

<i>From York.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>	<i>From Scarborough.</i>
16½	Castle Howard, The seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, is a place where a long and very profitable halt may be made. The curve in the line near	The magnificent palace of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, is open for the inspection of visitors—thanks to the liberality of its noble possessor. The mansion was built between the years 1712 and 1731, from a design of Sir John Vanbrugh. The choicest gems of art in all its departments, here meet the eye. (Details are given in the "GUIDE.")	26½
15½	Kirkham will be noticed,	The line between Castle Howard and Kirkham is very picturesque and pretty. Shortly after leaving the Castle Howard station we run into a beautiful and delightful vale; and upon the rising ground on the left will be seen the ruins of Kirkham Priory. It was founded in 1121, by Walter de l'Espe, in memory of his son, Walter, who was killed by a fall from his horse. The remains are worthy of inspection. A little above is the hall, the residence of E. C. Taylor, Esq.	27
12	Barton, and shortly we pass the following stations:—	After leaving Kirkham Station, the train passes successively, on the left, the village of Westow, Howsham Hall—the residence of Col. Cholmley,—the village of Bossall,—near to which is Aldby Park, the seat of Henry B. Darley, Esq.,—and on the right from Kirkham are passed Whitwell,—the residence of Alfred Stephens, Esq.,—Foston,—where the late Rev. Sydney Smith laboured,—(the church is seen on the left after passing Barton station,)—Sheriff Hutton,—the seat of	30½
10			32½

<i>From York.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>	<i>From Scarborough.</i>
10	Flaxton,	L. Thompson, Esq.,—and the ruins of its ancient castle, are seen on the right, at the same distance from York as the Flaxton station. Before Strensall the railway enters a tract of country of considerable extent, known as the Forest of Galtres. This was formerly a royal demesne, extending twenty miles northward from York, embracing about sixty townships, and comprising about 100,000 acres of land. In it our forefathers hunted the boar, the wolf, the cat, the deer, and other game. The history of the forest is highly interesting; a sketch of it may be seen in Gill's "Vallis Eboracensis."—V. of Bosall, Rev. B. Simpson. R. of Foston, Rev. Francis Simpson. V, of Strensall and Haxby, Rev. J. Hodgkinson.	32 $\frac{1}{4}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Strensall,		35 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Haxby, and after a pleasant ride of five miles, the tourist arrives at the ancient metropolitan city of		38
—	York, the history of which is of the greatest interest. The visitor will notice the remains of antiquity here presented, as well as the more modern attractions of the city.	The white walls of the cathedral may be seen glistening in the sun some time before the train arrives at its destination. The view from the Scarborough line, near York, is very fine, and affords an anticipation of the pleasure to be derived from a visit to the venerable city. York was the "Eboracum" of the Romans; it is, therefore, of very great antiquity. It is said by some historians to have been founded as early as the year 983 B.C.; but little is known of its history prior to A.D. 150, when it was a considerable place under the Romans. The Emperor Severus had a palace here, where he lived and died; and the Emperor Constantine the Great was born in this city in the year 272. But the revolutions and changes wrought in the course of	42 $\frac{1}{4}$

From York.	Stations.	Notes.	From Scarbo'.
	York, <i>(contd.)</i>	generations, have left little in the city by which it can be identified with its former occupiers. Perhaps the principal of such remains is the arch of Micklegate-bar, and the old Clifford's Tower in the Castle Yard, supposed to have been built by the Romans. The date of the erection of the city walls cannot be ascertained with certainty. In the reign of Henry III. their repair is recorded; and it is probable they were rebuilt in the reign of Edward I., when the city was strongly fortified against the Scottish war. The walls, gates, and posterns, are in good condition, notwithstanding the prominent share York has had in all the great trials of the nation. The glory of the city, however, is its cathedral church of St. Peter, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in Europe. In its architecture are displayed the most beautiful details of the Gothic style. It was founded by Edwin, the Saxon king of Northumberland; but several hundreds of years elapsed before it assumed the form it now presents. There are also twenty-one parish churches in the city, many of which are of great interest to the ecclesiologist and the antiquarian. The public buildings of York are numerous, and amongst them the Castle, or county gaol, is prominent. The collection of antiquities and curiosities at the Museum should be seen; and near the Museum, overlooking the river Ouse, are the interesting ruins of St. Mary's Abbey. The Cemetery, the Race-ground, and other places and objects in the environs, should be visited.—The population of York, in 1851, was 40,359.	424
	Clifford's Tow- er.		
	The City Walls.		
	The Cathedral.		
	The Churches.		
	The Castle.		
	The Museum,		
	St. Mary's Ab- bey.		
	The Cemetery.		
	The race-course		
	Population.		

**RAILWAY ROUTE FROM SCARBOROUGH TO WHITBY,
RETURNING BY SEA.**

<i>From Whitby</i>	<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>	<i>From Scarborough</i>
47½	Scarboro'	.....	—
	to		
30½	Billington,	.....	16½
	As pp. 192—4.		
27½	Marishes Road.	..... The name is from the provincial word <i>marsh</i> or <i>marish</i> , a low ground. The rich and varied scenery of the beautiful Vale of Pickering, extending many miles southward and eastward, will shortly be exchanged for another, and an equally picturesque, landscape. Geologists consider the Vale to have been at one time an extensive lake.	20
	From Kirby		
	we proceed to		
24	Pickering.	.....	23½
		The castle here, which is the most interesting object, was probably erected in the reign of Wm. II. Richard II., son of the Black Prince, was confined here some time before his final imprisonment at Pontefract. The town of Pickering is of great antiquity, and was at one time a place of some wealth and importance. The church is an ancient and interesting edifice. From Pickering the tourist can take the high road to Helmsley Blackmoor and Duncombe Park, (the seat of Lord Feversham,) visiting the beautiful ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, and the market town of Kirby-Moorside.—V. of Pickering, Rev. G. A. Cockburn.	
	After a pleasant ride of six miles we come to		
18	Levisham.	.....	29½
		On leaving Pickering, the tourist	

From Whitby.	Stations.	Notes.	From Scarbro'.
	Levisham, <i>(contd.)</i>	enters upon twenty miles of the most charming scenery,—barren rocks and heath-clad hills, gurgling streams and rushing waterfalls, rudeness and cultivation, pleasing by alternate through the long extent of the valley through which the iron-road runs to Whitby. Levisham church is in the upper part of the little valley on the right. At Levisham the intelligent tourist will be repaid by a halt to inspect the famous entrenchments of the Ninth Legion, now known as Cawthorne Camps, which are about two miles distant on the left. The secluded vale through which we pass from Pickering to a short distance beyond Levisham, is called Newtontdale; and the valley then changes its name to Raindale. A few years ago, the line was wrought by horses, and at Raindale a change of horses took place.	
	Newton Dale. Raindale.	Though there is no village or station at either of the above, we name them as stages of the journey. The next station to Levisham, is	
9½	Goathland.	enters upon twenty miles of the most charming scenery,—barren rocks and heath-clad hills, gurgling streams and rushing waterfalls, rudeness and cultivation, pleasing by alternate through the long extent of the valley through which the iron-road runs to Whitby. Levisham church is in the upper part of the little valley on the right. At Levisham the intelligent tourist will be repaid by a halt to inspect the famous entrenchments of the Ninth Legion, now known as Cawthorne Camps, which are about two miles distant on the left. The secluded vale through which we pass from Pickering to a short distance beyond Levisham, is called Newtontdale; and the valley then changes its name to Raindale. A few years ago, the line was wrought by horses, and at Raindale a change of horses took place. Observe the semi-circular range of rocks known as Killing Noble Scar, (once famed for its breed of hawks,) and a perforated rock called the Needle's Eye. Great reverence was formerly shewn to a little pool of water near the foot of the scar. The geologist, the botanist, and the antiquarian, may have abundant entertainment in this neighbourhood. From Raindale we pass into Goathland Vale. The view from the top of the inclined plane is highly beautiful; and from here the pedestrian may make a delightful excursion to the pretty waterfall of Thomasin's Foss, or Force, which is at a short distance from the station. Observe, a little more than midway through this vale, that singular geological feature, the great whinstone quarry, which ranges nearly in a direct line from Cockfield Fell in the county of Durham. The num-	374

From Whitby.	Stations.	Notes.	To Scarbro'.
6½	Grosmont.	berless beauties of Goathland Vale and Eskdale will well repay a stroll in their picturesque vicinity. Grosmont may be made the centre of a pleasant ramble. The ironworks in the neighbourhood will be noticed. There was formerly a priory here to the Abbey of Grosmont in France, but no remains now exist. The walk from Grosmont may include a visit to the little village of Egton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the left, near which, along the side of the river, is some of the finest scenery in the vale of the Esk. The village of Sleights crowns the hill in the middle distance in front. Near this are several country seats of the gentry of Whitby and neighbourhood, with the villages of Ugglebarnby and Sneaton on the right, and Aislaby and Stakesby on the left. The high road to York is crossed at Sleights. After passing the village of Ruswarp, the proximity of the ocean becomes apparent; and after a beautiful run by the river, (the scenery of which is enhanced by a flowing tide,) we arrive at the old sea-port town of Whitby.	41
3	Sleights.		44½
1½	Ruswarp.		46
—	Whitby.		47½
From London, 2½ miles; from York, 56 m.		Whitby is a town of great antiquity. It is situated near the <i>Dunum Sinus</i> of the ancients, traces of that name appearing in the appellation of a bay called Dunsley Bay, near Whitby. The town of Whitby itself was formerly known by its name of Streon-shalh. Its chief attraction to the visitor is the venerable and magnificent ruin that stands on the cliff above the town. The Abbey was founded by Oswy, King of Northumberland; was destroyed by the Danes under Ingvar and Hubba; and was rebuilt by Wil-	
The Abbey.			

From Whitby.	Stations.	Notes.	From Scarbro'.
	Whitby, <i>(contd.)</i>	<p>liam Perse, in the reign of Henry I. The architecture is early English, and the remains are very fine. Hilda, the first abbess of Streonshah, was the niece of Edwin, King of Northumbria, with whom she first embraced Christianity. She founded a cell at Hackness, where she died. (An inscription in Hackness church records the fact.) The views from Whitby Abbey are exceedingly fine. The town of Whitby has been greatly improved of late years by the erection of houses on the west cliff, and elsewhere. The port was at one time noted for its enterprise in the Greenland fishery. It also has extensive ship-building yards; but though its commerce has somewhat declined, it is still a flourishing place. A large trade in the manufacture of jet ornaments is carried on at Whitby; the cliffs in the vicinity supplying the material in abundance. To the geologist this locality is one of the most interesting in the kingdom; the sand-stone exposing some beautiful forms of vegetation, and the lias shales below these have yielded some of the most perfect specimens of the saurians and other extinct animals, that have yet been found anywhere. The museum at Whitby is a rich collection of remains and curiosities, and should be inspected by the stranger. The mansion and pleasure-grounds at Mulgrave Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby, are a short distance to the north of the town, and should be visited. The great circumnavigator, Captain Cook, was a native of Whitby. The beach has some facilities for sea-bathing.—P.C., Rev. W. Keane.</p>	
	The Town.		
	The Port.		
	Its commerce.		
	Geology.		
	The Museum.		
	Mulgrave Cas- tle.		
	The Beach.		

From Whitby.	Places to be observed,	Notes.	From Scarbro'.
	Whitby Pier. } Distant from Scarborough by the highroad, 20 m.	<p>THE RETURN FROM WHITBY TO SCARBOURGH can be pleasantly accomplished by sea, (if the weather permit,) as there are, in the summer season, daily communications between the two places, by steamboat. The distances in the distance columns are measured in a direct line of the coast.</p>	17
6	Robin Hood's Bay. }	<p>The pier at Whitby has long been the admiration of visitors. The very agreeable promenade it affords by its superior construction, the view it presents of the ocean, and the animated picture of marine life here exhibited, will be entertaining to the stranger. Having embarked on board the steam-boat, the scenes we have just looked upon with so much pleasure are soon excluded from our view. At a short distance out to sea is the well known Whitby Rock, so dangerous to the mariner, and upon which many vessels have foundered.</p>	11
		<p>The voyage is entirely devoid of any object of interest till we arrive at Robin Hood's Bay; where, if it were convenient to land, a pleasant sojourn of an hour or two might be made. The town is very singularly built, the houses standing in rows above each other in such a manner that the roofs of one row are sometimes in a level with the foundations of their upper neighbours. The place derives its name from the famous outlaw, Robin Hood, who is said to have taken refuge here. It has been noted as a fishing town for hundreds of years,</p>	

From Whitby.	Places to be observed.	Notes.	From Scarbro'.
8	Ravenhill Hall,	<p>though it now possesses many wealthy and respectable inhabitants, chiefly shipowners. The little town presents a romantic and isolated appearance, viewed from the sea, and never fails to excite the interest of the tourist.</p>	9
the residence of W. H. Ham- mond, Esq.	<p>The cliffs here rise to the height of about 800 feet above the sea level. From the summit the most imposing view of the ocean and the country around is to be had. The gardens and terrace adjoining the hall are romantic and beautiful; and from them are to be seen the ruins of Scarborough Castle on the south, and an extensive range of diversified country beyond.</p>	<p>The extensive alum works here are worth an examination by the visitor, who can have ready access to them from the highroad. The country adjacent to Whitby, for several miles across the country and inland, is an almost uninterrupted alum rock. The people at work in the cliffs, appear, when seen from the sea on a dull day, without the enlivening influence of the sun, to be shut out from the rest of the world, and to be living a life of exile amidst the northern sterility of this rocky wilderness.</p>	7
10	Stainton Dale.	<p>The country beyond the summit of the cliff, two or three miles from the south cheek of Robin Hood's Bay, is Stainton Dale; where was formerly a hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. At the southern end</p>	

<i>From Whitby.</i>	<i>Places to be observed.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>	<i>From Scarbro'.</i>
11½	Hayburn Wyke. {	of this tract, a beautiful little inlet, called Hayburn Wyke, will be observed. This is a favourite resort of many visitors to Scarborough who are aware of the beauties of the lovely spot. It is the property of John Woodall, Esq., Scarborough.	5½
13	Cloughton.	.....	4
14	Burniston.	At a little distance, inland, from the next inlet of the cliff, which is called Cloughton Wyke, the village of Cloughton is situated; and after passing about a mile further, we come opposite to the village of Burniston, which is supposed to be the site of an Ancient British village, several interesting remains having been found in the neighbourhood.	3
15	Scalby Nab.	.....	2
	Scalby Mill.	After passing the last projecting point of the cliff, called Scalby Nab, the voyager will begin to look for the place of his destination. Snugly ensconced behind the little promontory just named, is Scalby Mill, with its tea-houses and arbours. Beyond is the pretty village of Scalby, at a pleasant three miles' walk from Scarborough. Approaching the latter, the well-built houses on the north side of the town will be observed. These are the result of the enterprise of some of our respected townsmen, who, encouraged by the favour in which Scarborough has of late been held as a watering-place, have greatly extended and improved the suburbs of the town. The venerable ruins of the castle will be looked upon with interest. To the mariner, the old grey tower is ever a faithful landmark; and to the excursionist by sea, it seems to lift itself as a finger of welcome on his return to our shores.	
From Scarboro' by highroad, 2½ miles.			
17	Scarboro' Castle. { Scarboro' Harbour. {		

RAILWAY ROUTE FROM SCARBOROUGH TO BRIDLINGTON,
RETURNING BY SEA.

<i>From Bd. ton.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>	<i>From Scarbro'.</i>
22½	Scarboro'	.....	—
19½	to Seam. Junc.	.....	3
	As p. 192.		
17	Cayton.	.....	5½
		The village of Cayton is of great antiquity, as its church abundantly proves. It is, however, entirely devoid of historical interest. Lebberston, a village a little further on, and five miles from Scarborough by the highroad, is also of considerable antiquity; and is mentioned in the great Norman record, <i>Doomsday Book</i> .	
15	Gristhorpe.	.....	7½
		Gristhorpe is also an ancient village; its name being evidently of Saxon origin. The visitor to Scarborough has no doubt inspected the interesting sepulchral remains in the museum there; that valuable relic was obtained from a tumulus at Gristhorpe; and it has been pronounced one of the greatest curiosities of the country. The hall at Gristhorpe is occupied by W. & T. Beswick, Esqrs.	
13	Filey.	.....	9½
		The opening of a line of railway between Hull and Scarborough, has done much for the watering-place of Filey. The increase of patronage recently accorded to it has contributed to its rapid growth; and it now ranks as one of the fashionable water-	

From Ed. ton.	Stations.	Notes.	From Scarbro.
	Filey. <i>(contd.)</i>	<p>ing-places of the north. Its sands, which yield corallines, pebbles, and shells in abundance, have always been esteemed as a marine promenade; and Professor Phillips suggests that, from the knowledge the Romans had of the locality, the beach at Filey may have been often pressed by consular or imperial feet. The new houses here are large and handsome; and the hotels offer every accommodation. In passing Filey, the picturesque situation of some of the villas will be admired. The low iron structure in the outskirts of the town, will also be observed; it was erected as a place of worship, according to the ritual of the Church of England, and has been of great convenience to the visitors at Filey during the summer season: the situation being near to the principal houses.—P.C. Filey, Rev. T. N. Jackson.</p>	
10½	Hunmanby.	<p>Hunmanby, the seat of Admiral Mitford, is a beautiful village, past which the railway runs. The hall is an ancient building, delightfully situated on a rising ground, on which are some indications of a fortification. The park and pleasure-grounds are extensive and well laid out; and from them a beautiful combination of land and sea views is presented. Flotmanby, Muston, Folkton, and other villages, are in the neighbourhood; and from Hunmanby it is a pleasant walk to Filey, through a well-cultivated district. The late Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham was vicar of Hunmanby.—Present vicar, Rev. R. M. Taylor.</p>	12

<i>From Bd ton.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Notes.</i>	<i>From Scarbro'.</i>
6½	Speeton.	The villages of Reighton and Buckton are in the vicinity. The journey now becomes enlivened by a view of the sea, which opens in this neighbourhood. After passing the station at Marton the church of Sewerby is seen.	16½
3½	Bempton.		19½
2½	Marton <i>FOR</i> Flambro'.		20½
	Flambrough by omnibus, 2 mls.	Though Bridlington is our destination in the present route, a most interesting stay may be made at Flamborough, where the beauties of nature are presented in such a novelty of form as the tourist will not see on any other part of the coast. The "white cliffs of Albion" here glisten in the sun's rays with dazzling brightness, reflecting their beauty on the capacious and tranquil bay below, making the whole a fair scene of light and of romantic beauty. The old ruin at the west end will be looked at by the antiquarian with some degree of interest. It has been supposed by many to have been built by the Danes on their conquest of this part of the country. The lighthouse of Flambrough is marked on every chart of the coast, and has proved an invaluable guide to the mariner. The ruins of an ancient lighthouse will be seen about a mile to the eastward of the town. The present structure, which stands nearer to the point of the promontory, was erected in 1806. It is 85 feet high, and 260 feet from the level of the sea. The lights revolve, and may be seen from the sea at a distance of 30 miles. The daring feat of obtaining the eggs of the sea-fowl, whose habitations are in the rocky cliffs, may occasionally be witnessed here; a man is let down by a	
	Its antiquities.		
	Danes' Tower.		
	The Lighthouse		

From Bridlington.	Stations.	Notes.	From Scarborough.
—	Bridlington	<p>rope from the summit of the cliff, which he ranges to the extent of the rope to which he is attached, depositing his treasures in a basket he bears with him. The church at Flamborough is old and ruinous, and not very interesting.</p>	
	The Church.	<p>Bridlington, or Burlington, is an ancient place. The visitor arrives at the Quay; and on the left he will observe Christ Church,—the chapel of ease for the Quay,—and on the right is seen the old parish church at Burlington. Excepting this latter edifice, the town of Bridlington contains nothing attractive. The church, which has lately undergone a course of renovation, is all that remains of a magnificent priory, founded by Walter de Gaunt, in 1106. The last prior was executed at Tyburn, for treason against the reformation measures of Henry VIII.</p>	22½
	Old Town-hall.	<p>The old town-hall was formerly part of a monastery, and was enclosed and defended by a stone wall, part of which may yet be seen.</p>	
	Brid. Quay.	<p>A little more than a mile from Bridlington is Bridlington Quay, spoken of above. This is a favourite resort of many who annually seek the seaside.</p>	
	The vicinity.	<p>The neighbourhood around Bridlington and the Quay is, in summer, pretty, and here and there picturesque. Sewerby hall, Marton hall, and Boyn-ton hall, are close by.</p>	
	Driffield, 11½ miles.	<p>If the ride be extended, by either road or rail, the tourist can visit the little town of Driffield at the foot of the wolds,—a locality much frequented by anglers.—P.C. Bridlington, Rev. Henry F. Barnes. P.C. Christ Ch., Bridlington Quay, Rev. J. Thompson.</p>	

From Bridgton.	Places to be observed.	Notes.	From Scarbro'.
—	Brid. Pier.	THE RETURN FROM BRIDLINGTON TO SCARBOROUGH can be made by sea, steamboats plying between the two places nearly every day. (The distances following are measured in a direct line of the coast.)	20½
5	The Bay. Flambro' Head.	Having embarked, the traveller will admire the beautiful and capacious bay, formed by the far-stretching Spurn Point and Flambro' Head. In stormy weather, or during the prevalence of adverse winds, this bay affords shelter to vessels thus detained. Hundreds of ships are frequently congregated here at one time, and the bay then presents a most animated appearance.	15½
	The scenery. The caverns.	Although we have previously spoken of Flambro', we have purposely reserved for this place a brief mention of the most remarkable features of this romantic region. After the vessel has "rounded" the Head, the scene on a fine day is most beautiful. The wide expanse of water sparkling in the sunshine, the unusual scenery of the cliffs, the lovely though distant panoramic view of Scarborough and its vicinity, all contribute to form a picture whose charms defy verbal description. But the great peculiarities of this well-known headland are its caverns (which can be seen from the sea), and its birds. The principal caverns are three in number, respectively named Robin Lyth's Hole, The Dovecot, and Kirk Hole. The first receives its name from Robin Lyth, a traditional character, and respecting	D 2

From Bd. ton.	Places to be observed,	Notes.	From Scarbro'.
	Flam. Hd. <i>(contd.)</i>	<p>whom,—whether he was a marauder who used the cave for his particular purposes, or an honest man to whom the singular recess afforded shelter,—nothing can be positively affirmed. The latter supposition arises out of an orthography, which may be a corruption, the cavern being also called Robin Life's (Robin's Life?) Hole. The interior is a vast dome resting upon pillars of rock, while the whole is sometimes adorned with rich and glowing hues. The rocks called "The Matron", "The King", and "The Queen", with others standing alone in the sea,—telling how, in the lapse of ages, the cliff has worn away,—will be viewed with interest. But long before these curious features are noticed, the visitor's admiration and wonder are excited by the thousands of sea-fowl which, on the discharge of a gun, fly out from their nests in the cliffs in such numbers as sometimes to darken the air. Almost every variety of sea-bird indigenous to Britain has a lodging here.</p>	
The rocks.	The birds.		
14½	Filey Brig.	<p>The singular projection of rocks, forming a natural pier, known as Filey Bridge, can be best noticed at low water, when the effect of the waves dashing against it is frequently very fine. The whole length of this projection is sometimes thickly strewn with specimens of marine life in its inferior forms. Radiata, mollusca, fucoids, and corallines are abundant. The sands at Filey are firm and agreeable to walk upon, and afford a very favourite promenade to the patrons of this little watering-place. From Scarborough to Filey, the voyage is fre-</p>	6

From Bdton.	Places to be observed.	Notes.	From Scarbo'.
17½	Cayton Bay.	quently performed by visitors in the small boats plying on the beach at the former place, and the return is often made by rail.	3
18½	Carnelian Bay.	It is from a spring rising in the cliff here, that the town of Scarborough is supplied with water. The water is forced by an engine to the top of the hill, near which are the reservoirs whence it flows to the town.	2
20½	Scarboro' Harbour.	At Carnelian Bay may perhaps be observed groups of pleasure-seekers, earnest in quest of pebbles and shells, which the bay yields to the industrious pebble-hunter. The most common specimens are agates and jaspers, with carnelians of a small and almost worthless size. The most valuable acquisition, however, is the health-reviving influence of the ramble, and of the pure air and pleasant sea breeze to be here enjoyed.	—

We at length arrive in the beautiful bay of Scarborough, which during the last few miles has been spread out before us with all its gay and enlivening summer scenery. The town, the castle, the beach,—each presents a charm; while our arrival from the delightful voyage is welcomed by the strains of music from the Spa, wafted to us in softened and chastened tones over the clear water through which our bonny boat rushes on to her haven of rest. The declining sunbeams warn us of the approach of evening, while

" On the blue mirror they reflecting play,
And wave on wave rolls fast the fleeting day."

**RAILWAY ROUTE FROM SCARBOROUGH TO GILLING CASTLE,
DUNCOMBE PARK, HELMSLEY, AND RIEVAULX ABBEY.**

From Gilling.	Stations.	Notes.	From Scarbro'.
34	Scarboro'	.....	—
13	Malton.	.....	21
	As pp. 192—194.		
8½	Amotherby.	.....	25½
		The excursionist having arrived at Malton from Scarborough, will take his fare to Gilling station, which is on the Malton and Thirsk railway. On the left, just after entering this line, Old Malton Hall is seen. A little further, on the right, are some extensive cuttings in the limestone, which is kilned here and despatched by rail. The first village we pass is Broughton, or Broughton-le-street, and the next is Swinton. The district is noted for its produce of fruit, especially apples.	
7	Barton-le-Street.	.....	27
		From Amotherby we pass to Barton or Barton-le-street. The affix "street" to the names of several of the villages in this neighbourhood, as Appleton-le-street, Barton-le-street, Broughton-le-street, is indicative of the line of the old Roman road running through these places to the stations further north. Rec. of Barton, Rev. C. Hodgson.	
5½	Slingsby.	.....	28½
		The castle here was once the possession of the noble family of the Mowbrays, from whom are descended	

From Gilling	Stations.	Notes.	From Scarbro'.
Two miles further is	Hovingham	the noble families of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, Earls of Nottingham, Carlisle, &c. Its history is interesting. Slingsby is now part of the estate of the Earl of Carlisle. The church is very ancient, and contains some interesting monuments.—Rec., Rev. W. Carter.	30½
known for its mineral waters.	Lastly we come to the village of	Hovingham is the seat of Sir William Worsley, Bart. The hall is seen amongst the trees: it contains some fine paintings and statuary. Hovingham is noted for its spa, which causes it to be the resort of many invalids, and others who prefer its rural retirement to the gaiety of a more fashionable place, or the rough though salubrious sea-breezes of the coast-towns.—P.C., Rev. J. B. Munby.	34
the station for Helmsley, Duncombe Park, &c.	Gilling,	The Hambleton Hills bound the view on the right for some distance previously to arriving at this station. The alternation of woods and cultivated fields with the few pretty villages nestling under the hills, makes a pleasing picture on a clear and sunny day. The church at Gilling is a very interesting edifice, and contains monuments of great antiquity. From Gilling, (after visiting its castle, the seat of Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq.,) the excursionist may proceed on foot to Helmsley, or by the conveyance which will be in readiness, if ordered by the previous day's post, of Mr. Bulmer, of the Black Swan Inn, Helmsley.—Rec. of Gilling, Rev. J. A. Barnes.	—

CASTLE HOWARD.

The lover of the beautiful in art and of the picturesque in nature, will find at Castle Howard abundant material for the gratification of his tastes. The extent of the noble domain, and its beauty of situation; the grandeur of the architectural features here and there to be seen; the profusion and exquisiteness of the sculpture with which the grounds are adorned; the air of romantic loveliness the whole scene so universally assumes; at once fill the mind of the visitor with anticipations of delight, and impress him with a sense of the wealth and refinement of the noble possessor.

Having arrived at the Castle Howard station from Scarborough, the excursionist may avail himself of the omnibus to the inn, where the best and most ample refreshment can be speedily obtained of Mr. Nelson, the landlord.

The noble mansion here is the seat of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, and was built by Sir John Vanbrugh in the early part of the last century. The characteristics of the Corinthian order of architecture are prominently displayed in the building. The grand entrance, at the south front, is very magnificent. This front is 323 feet in length, and is approached by a double avenue of trees. Standing on the steps forming the entrance to the mansion, a comprehensive view of the whole front is obtained. The north front, with its Corinthian architecture, is also worthy of note. In the large open space is a monument erected to the memory of the brave Nelson, and commemorating his three great victories—Aboukir, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar.

The gardens and conservatories, occupying an area of twelve acres, afford the most delightful treat to the botanist. Specimens of many hundreds of the choicest of Flora's productions are here to be seen. The luxuriant growth of the tropics, and the stunted vegetation of northern latitudes, are beautifully illustrated; while almost every variety of fruit and flower, and plant and shrub, for use or for luxury, flourishes around in abundance.

The pleasure-grounds are also many acres in extent. The most pleasing change of scene everywhere attracts the eye and delights the mind. The rosary and the Raywood should be visited. The former contains an endless variety of roses; and the latter,

besides its trees of noble growth, has some fine specimens of statuary of classical and other subjects. The approach to the Raywood is along a fine gravel walk, past the south front of the house. The square pedestal seen near the western end of the mansion, was erected by the late Earl of Carlisle, and has inscribed upon it some fine verses on Pæstum, a town and port of Italy, composed by the present Earl when a student at Oxford, in the year 1821. At the entrance to the Raywood is another square pedestal, erected by the fifth earl, decorated with antique medallions, and supporting an urn with various figures representing The Sacrifice of Iphigenia, a priestess of Diana. The Temple of Venus, an octagonal structure, is situated at the north-east angle of the wood, and contains several gems of decorative art.

The parterre contains some fine specimens of that interesting tree the Cedar of Lebanon. The statues and other valuable specimens of the sculptor's art, which are dotted about here and on the lawn in front of the mansion, will greatly delight the connoisseur.

The Green Terrace Walk, 576 yards in length, by eleven yards in breadth, branches from the gravel walk before mentioned, at a short distance from the east wing of the mansion, and leaving the lake, and the space between it and the terrace, which is a beautiful slope of verdant sward, on the right, and the Raywood on the left, it conducts to the Ionic Temple, or Temple of Diana, which is twenty-seven feet square, with four porticos, and a splendid interior. From this point the most charming and delightful prospects present themselves. The Howardian hills are seen on the north-east, with the residences of the neighbouring gentry. On the south-east, a beautiful artificial serpentine river emerges from a wood. A handsome bridge crosses this stream to a broad tract of pasture land, the view of which is diversified by the luxuriant foliage of stately trees; and a few miles beyond, the well-known Yorkshire wolds form the background of the beautiful picture.

Leaving the bridge on the right, the visitor pursues the road up a slight ascent to the Mausoleum, the burial-place of the noble family of the Howards. It is a circular edifice; and the pillars surrounding the exterior are of the Roman Doric order of architecture. The interior is of great elegance: it contains sixty-four catacombs, built under groined arches. Here we are forcibly reminded of the ultimate end of all human greatness,—dust must return to its kindred dust, and the spirit to God who gave it!

The Park, the area of which exceeds 1,000 acres, affords a succession of charming views, "which realise to the mind the very perfection of English scenery." Its splendid and romantic avenues of limes; the stately obelisk, marking the date of the erection of Castle Howard, and commemorating the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough; the variety and beauty of the foliage around, and the magnificent *tout ensemble* of the whole scene, never fail to elicit the warmest admiration of every beholder.

The Large Lake, on the north of the mansion, contains upwards of sixty acres, and is abundantly stocked with fine fish. The lake and its islands, with their many beauties—the numerous swans and other waterfowl, sailing proudly on its broad expanse; the trim little vessels floating on its surface; the variety of trees and vegetation adorning the margin; constitute in themselves a delightful picture, while they give the charm of perfection to the surrounding landscape.

The interior of the mansion presents to the visitor an almost bewildering array of magnificence. To detail the numberless objects of interest and attraction as their merit deserves, would require more space than we can now command. The visitor, on entering the Great Hall, is at once struck with a sense of the palatial grandeur of the scene around him. This hall, which is thirty-five feet square and sixty feet high, is profusely decorated with paintings and statuary of the richest description. The cupola (which is a prominent object in the exterior of the building,) is internally enriched by classical and allegorical paintings, to which a beautiful effect is given by the light from the windows of the body of the cupola itself.

The rooms usually open to the inspection of visitors are, the State Bed Room; the Breakfast Room; the Dining Room; the Saloon; the Drawing Room; the Antique Gallery; and the Museum. In the last-named, the most prominent objects are, the monster memorial, 400 feet long, presented to the present earl, on his retiring from the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; and a magnificent casket, presented to his lordship by his constituents of the West Riding of Yorkshire on his defeat in the election of 1841. It was manufactured in Leeds at a cost of about 1000 guineas. There are other rooms above, containing, as do those already enumerated, many valuable subjects of high art, in painting, sculpture, and articles of vertu; but these rooms are not

generally open to the public. In passing through the apartments above named, the absorbing sense of grandeur and magnificence is pleasingly relieved by the occasional evidences of social and domestic life which meet the eye, suggestive of the pursuits of the amiable occupants of the mansion. Here, a cabinet of materials for ladies' work; there, an open book; or, mayhap, the preparation for an unpretending repast: these are tokens that recall the visitor from his dream of fairy-land, and remind him, that in the palace as in the cottage, the fondest endearments of home and the amenities of private life, are equally held dear, and are cherished and nurtured in the domestic circles of the great, as well as of the humble; welcomed and loved in their beauty of simplicity, and esteemed above the formalities and coldness of the gay and busy world beyond.

The pictures constitute the chief attraction of the interior of Castle Howard. Some of the most splendid and elaborate achievements of art in this department, anywhere to be met with, are here brought together. Nearly every school of painting is represented in every era of the art. The following names of several distinguished masters, ancient and modern, are presented in the catalogue:—Angelletti, Bellini, Bassano, Canaletti, The Caraccis, Correggio, Domenichino, Ellerby, Feti, Gainsborough, Holbein, Hoppner, Hudson, Huysman, Jackson, Janssen, Lawrence, Lely, Mabeuse, Moore, Nicholson, Northcote, Poussin, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Salvator Rosa, Rubens, Saraceno, Snow, Stone, Stubbs, Teniers, Tintoretto, Titian, Vandervelde, Vandyck, Velasquez, P. Veronese, Westall, Wheatley, Williams, Wouvermans, Zuccarelli. But the transcendent beauty of that celebrated and remarkable picture, “The Three Marys and the Dead Christ”, by Annibal Caracci, surpasses everything else, in all its characteristics. It is said to be one of the most renowned paintings in the world; and it is valued at 15,000 guineas. “Many stories are recorded of the estimated value of this extraordinary work: such as the Court of Spain having offered to cover its surface with louis d'ors, which would amount, by the trial, to 8,000; and an offer from England is said to have extended to more than that sum. While in possession of the Duke of Orleans, and before the troubles commenced in France, it was not probable that any offer, with the hope of acceptance, could have been made. By that most awful and unexpected of all events, the French Revolution, and in the wreck of all princely grandeur and individual property, it found its way

into England, and into the hands of the owner of this house." The views by Canaletti are especially fine; and "The Adoration", by Mabeuse, is esteemed a wonderful production.

The statuary, busts, bronzes, &c., comprise many gems of antique and modern sculpture. The subjects are chiefly classical, and many are highly interesting.

Parties visiting Castle Howard will find, as we before intimated, the best of accommodation at the inn. Mr. Nelson, the landlord, never fails in obliging his friends; and a season spent in his house will prove to the physical appetite an appropriate sequel to the intellectual treat the intelligent visitor must have enjoyed in this delightful neighbourhood. We would advise our readers, however, who may contemplate a visit to Castle Howard, to intimate their intention to Mr. Nelson, by the previous post; especially if they require conveyances from the station, (the distance is three miles,) or beds.

GILLING CASTLE.

A delightful ride of thirteen miles from Malton, on the Malton and Thirsk line, brings the excursionist to the station at Gilling, where he may make a profitable halt for a short time, before taking the (previously ordered) conveyance to Helmsley and Duncombe Park.

The village of Gilling will be admired as a model of neatness and order. Its newly-built cottages, with their trim little gardens and ivied walls; its highly interesting and ancient church, with the monuments it contains; and the repose and beauty of the situation; render it an attractive little spot, which the mind will often return to in its reminiscences of the present excursion.

Gilling Castle is the seat of Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq. The lordship of Gilling is of remote date; being mentioned as early as the time of Henry II., in 1154. The castle was apparently built in the reign of Edward II. It is approached from the village through a shady wood on the side of the hill; and on the commanding eminence at the top, the ancient structure is situated. It has been an important and a well fortified place. The walls are massive, varying from eight to fifteen feet in thickness, including staircases, latrines, and window recesses. The most ancient part of the castle is the eastern end, overlooking

the village, and commanding the picturesque vale below. From one of the windows a length of hill-enclosed country is seen for many miles, the dales and valleys being richly contrasted with the lofty eminences around. The prospect is charming: the eye wanders and lingers in the distance, which is speedily invested with associations on which the mind, too, loves to dwell.

In this brief and passing mention of Gilling Castle, we shall only observe, that the principal rooms—the Great Dining Room, or the Elizabethan Room, the Gallery, and the Drawing Room—are worth a minute inspection. The Elizabethan Room, in its present renovated state, is said to be one of the very finest specimens of the age which have remained to our day. Its floor and ceilings of oak, (the latter shewing some beautiful carving); its rich stained glass windows, (bearing date 1585,) with the arms of the Stapyltons, Fairfaxes, and Constables; and the antique yet well-preserved appearance of the whole, constitute this room a considerable curiosity, as being an almost unique relic of the days of Elizabeth. The gallery is a fine apartment, 90 feet in length, gracefully ornamented with light and elegant arches and pillars, the panels beautifully painted in arabesque, by Crace, in 1846, in which are inserted old, family portraits, the whole adapted with classical taste by the present proprietor. At the end of the gallery is the drawing room, of an octagonal shape, decorated in the same style, and very handsomely furnished.

The hanging gardens and sloping terraces on the south declivity will also be looked upon with pleasure.

DUNCOMBE PARK AND HELMSLEY.

We know not of a more delightful rural walk than that from Gilling to Helmsley, provided the weather and the roads are favourable. Crossing the rails at Gilling station, the pedestrian proceeds until he reaches the little village of Oswaldkirk, through which he may take a pleasant stroll, viewing the church, where it is said the celebrated Archbishop Tillotson preached his first sermon. Returning through the village, and ascending the road up the hill, the excursionist will be charmed with the prospect around him. Hills and dales, fertility and beauty, umbrageous woods and barren heaths, cornfields and meadows, villages and homesteads, present themselves in luxuriant profusion within the

circle of vision. Proceeding beyond the village of Sproxton, which will be passed on the right, the visitor will shortly come to the lodge, which is the entrance to the carriage road conducting to the mansion. But leaving the carriage road, he will do well to pursue the footpath (which will be easily found after inquiry,) leading down to a deep vale, and along the bottom of one of those grand old woods that form so marked a feature in the truly beautiful scenery of this delightful and romantic neighbourhood. The pleasant running water in this valley, and the sparkling little cascade on the opposite side, give a charm to the pretty picture. The footpath winds through the wood; and in the grateful shade of this temple of Nature, the rustic seat half-way up the hill-side, is truly welcome. Proceeding to the top, an extensive lawn is reached, which is part of the park, and over which the nimble deer bound away on the stranger's approach. The path leads direct to the mansion, whose exterior beauties will be dwelt on by the visitor with admiration.

The mansion, which is the seat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Feversham, was built by Sir John Vanbrugh. It is in the Doric style of architecture, the west front being considered an excellent specimen of that order. The whole length of the building is 250 feet, and the width 130 feet. The site on which it stands is a plot of ground eleven acres in area.

The park and pleasure-grounds of 500 acres, through which a numerous herd of deer are sportively rambling, afford a succession of the most picturesque scenery. Viewed from the terraces, the prospect presented on a fine summer's day, is one of bewildering delight. Venerable woods, that seem to bow to each other from hill to hill, in all the pride of mature luxuriance; rushing water, and softly-flowing river; songs of birds; fragrance of flowers; every beauty of nature, and every refinement of art, appear to be here represented; and fastidious indeed must be the taste that finds not here an elysium—a paradise, whose scenes the mind will cherish with the latest memory.

On entering the hall, the eye at once perceives the magnificence of the place and of the objects it contains. Amongst the sculpture, the famous "Dog of Alcibiades,"—a specimen which cost 1000 guineas,—and the statue of "Discobulus throwing the Discus or Quoit,"—said to be the finest statue in England,—are the first to be noticed. Passing on to the saloon, the dining-room, and the elegant suite of apartments on the south side of the man-

sion, the numberless gems of art that attract the attention will elicit the warmest admiration. The paintings include some of the masterpieces of Bassano, Carracci, (Annibale,) Corregio, Domenichino, Dolci, Grant, Guido, Hobbema, Holbein, Hogarth, Claude Lorraine, Polemburg, Rembrandt, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Velasquez, Leonardo da Vinci, Wootton, Wouvermans, &c., &c. Amongst the paintings, a landscape by Hobbema will be especially noticed; but a greater interest will be excited, perhaps, by the celebrated picture by Rubens, of "A Boy with lighted Candle:" the effect is astonishing; and the picture is valued at 1500 guineas. The tapestries will also claim admiring inspection. The whole of the arrangements indeed, possess such charms of beauty and splendour that the visitor is loath to leave this lovely temple of elegance and taste.

Passing through the gardens and terraces, *en route* for the village of Helmsley, the rich diversity of the landscape all around again unfolds itself to the view; and after a short stroll, passing the ruins of Helmsley Castle, the village of Helmsley is reached "Mine host" of the "Black Swan" will cater well, we can assert, for the wants of those who patronise him. Mrs. Shaw's, "Faversham Arms," is also a comfortable hotel. Helmsley will be admired for its quiet order and good appearance. The church, as well as the ruins of the castle, should be visited: from the latter a beautiful prospect is obtained.

RIEVAULX ABBEY.

A short yet pleasant walk or drive from Helmsley, conducts to the romantic and picturesque ruin of Rievaulx Abbey, the peculiar beauty of the situation of which is, perhaps, unexampled by that of any similar remains. "It is in the bottom of a deep valley, surrounded by steep hills, covered by majestic woods, resembling the entangled and almost impenetrable recesses of an American forest." The river Rye winds its way through the ravine, and is crossed in two places by rustic bridges. This abbey is the parent house of the Cistercian order in Yorkshire. It was founded, together with Kirkham and Warden, by Sir Walter L'Espec, a Norman baron, about the year 1130, in memory of his only son, who was killed by a fall from his horse.

Rievaulx Abbey "is one of the largest, if not one of the most magnificent, ruins in Yorkshire. The architectural work affords

one of the finest instances of deviation from the clumsy and massy style which may be considered as purely Norman. The most ancient part of the building appears in the transepts, where are two small rows of rich, light, but narrow, lancet windows, laced with hatched ornaments, which, at a proper distance, have a rich and florid effect." The choir, viewed from the altar, has a most magnificent appearance. "As the visitor enters through the lofty arches, and looks down the long vista of columns, side aisles, and lancet windows, his mind is led to contemplation of the period when, on 'holy days,' the mitred abbot, followed by a long train of white-clad monks, in solemn procession, entered the choir, and the vaulted roof reverberated with songs of praise."

The various parts of the abbey,—the altar, the refectory, the dormitory, the great kitchen, the cloisters, &c.,—are pointed out by the guide who conducts visitors over the ruin.

The lovely terrace on the top of the hill, to the east of the ruins, is said to be one of the finest in England. The Ionic temple here, contains many beauties which should be seen by the visitor. "Leaving the temple, and proceeding along the winding lawn, the prospect becomes more and more fascinating. The grey-tinted abbey looks out from among the tufted trees, as it sweetly reposes in the lap of the vale beneath; woods tower aloft; dales stretch away into the distance; and the Rye, as it rolls along the bottom of the valley, occasionally peeps out of its leafy bed, and adds beauty to the scene."

The name is variously given by different authorities, as "Riveaulx," "Rievaulx," "Rievaux," &c.

Much additional information respecting this interesting locality will be found in Gill's "Vallis Eboracensis," a valuable and useful work, published in 1852.

Thus we have briefly pointed out whatever is likely to interest the stranger, within a considerable distance of Scarborough. The town and its more immediate vicinity have their beauties as well as the neighbouring places; for though we are not surrounded with views of magnificent and splendid structures, yet Nature, in much of her vastness and

grandeur, meets us in almost every direction. She speaks to our noblest feelings, and would awaken our purest emotion. Her voice is heard in the breeze or in the storm : she charms us in the "diapason of the deep;" while her loveliest beauties are frequently revealed in those glorious sunsets which may be often witnessed here. How varied, how beautiful, how sublime, the scenery around us ! Are the feelings of that man to be envied, who, from the summit of the Mount, with a cloudless sky, and the vast prospect of sea and land, the former crowded with the swelling sails of numberless vessels, the latter clothed with verdure and decked with beauty, does not confess his soul to feel exalted by the surrounding scene ! nay, who would not feel realised, the exquisite sentiment of the immortal Milton—



"These are Thy glorious works, Parent of god
Almighty ! Thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair : Thyself how wondrous then !
Unspeakable ! who sitt'st above those heavens,
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these Thy lowest works ; yet these declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine!"

ADDENDA.

LIST OF HOTELS, INNS &c.,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE CHARGES, ALPHABETICALLY
ARRANGED.

NAMES OF HOTELS AND PROPRIETORS.	Board in Public Room	Attendance.	Bed, (if for less than one week)	Board in Private Room.	Attendance.	Private Apartments.	Dressing Room.	Scrants' Board and Lodging.
HOTELS.								
ALBION, Castle Road,.... <i>Mr. Harrison,</i>	7/0	1/0	2/0	8/0	1/0	3/6	—	4/6
BELL, Bland's Cliff. <i>Mr. Dodds.</i>	6/0	1/0	1/0	7/0	1/6	3/6	1/6	4/0
BLANCHARD'S, Huntriss Row .. <i>Mrs. Blanchard.</i>	7/0			8/0		3/6		3/6
BULL, Without-the-Bar... <i>Mr. Reed.</i>								
CASTLE, Queen Street,.... <i>Mr. Milson.</i>								
CROWN, Esplanade,..... <i>Mr. Winn.</i>								
GEORGE, Newboro' Street, <i>Mr. Millhouse,</i>								
GOLDEN LAST, Leading Post Street,	4/6	0/6	1/0					
<i>Mr. Goodbarn.</i>								
PRINCESS ROYAL, Oliver's Mount,..... <i>Mr. Hunt.</i>								
QUEEN, North Marine Road <i>Mr. Bell.</i>	7/0	1/6	2/0	8/0	1/6	3/0	1/6	4/0
ROYAL, St. Nicholas Street, <i>Miss Reed.</i>								
TALBOT, Queen Street,.. <i>Mr. Spong.</i>	5/0	1/0	1/6	7/0	1/0	3/0	—	3/6
VICTORIA, Falsgrave Walk, <i>Mrs. Walshaw.</i>								

THE FOLLOWING PRESENT ANOTHER FORM OF TARIFF:—

HOUSES AND PROPRIETORS.	Bed.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.	Tariff per day, with bed, if longer than 3 days.
ALBERT HOTEL, North Marine Road, ... } <i>Mr. Young.</i> }	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/3	5/0
MILLER'S HOTEL, Newborough Street, ... } <i>Mr. Broun.</i> }	1/0	1/6	2/6	1/6	5/0
OLD GLOBE INN, Globe Street, } <i>Mrs. Chapman.</i> }	1/0	1/3	2/0	1/3	4/0
RAILWAY HOTEL, Without-the-Bar, } <i>Mr. Ascough.</i> }	1/0	1/6	2/0	1/6	4/6
STAR INN, King Street, } <i>Mr. Barker.</i> }	1/0	1/6	1/6	1/3	5/0
ROWNTREE'S BOARDING HOUSE, Sand- side, } <i>Mr. Rowntree.</i> }	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/6	5/0
SWIFT'S BOARDING HOUSE, Blenheim Terrace, } <i>Mr. Swift.</i> }	1/6	1/6	2/0	1/0	6/0
THORNHAM'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, } Falconer Road..... } <i>Mr. Thornham.</i> }	1/0	1/0	1/9	1/3	5/0
WATSON'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, With- out-the-Bar, } <i>Mr. Watson.</i> }	1/0	1/4	1/9	1/4	5/6
YORK TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Without- the-Bar, } <i>Mr. Jackson.</i> }	1/6	1/0	1,9	1/0	5/0

MAGISTRATES.

The following gentlemen form the magisterial bench at the Petty Sessions holden at the Town-Hall:—

NORTH AND EAST RIDING MAGISTRATES.—John Woodall, Esq., E. H. Hebden, Esq., S. S. Byron, Esq., John Wharton, Esq., Robert Tindall, Esq., Capt. Woodall, Jno. Haigh, Esq.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.—The Worshipful the Mayor, the Ex-Mayor, S. S. Byron, Esq., W. B. Fowler, Esq.; John Kelk, Esq., M.D., John Wharton Esq., Robt. Tindall, Esq., W. Harland, Esq., M.D., T. Weddell, Esq., G. F. Brown, Esq., R. H. Tindall, Esq., Capt. Richardson, Lieut. Laye, R.N.

Henry Wyndham West, Esq., is the Recorder. W. B. Coulson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace. Mr. Coulson is also Clerk of the County Court, of which Wm. Raines, Esq., is Judge.

ROCK GARDENS, NORTH CLIFF.

These public pleasure grounds are situated on the slopes of the North Cliff, extending from Blenheim Terrace road to the sea shore. They comprise ten acres, and have upwards of a quarter of a mile of sea frontage.

The land was purchased by Mr. Josiah Forster Fairbank, Civil Engineer, of Scarborough, from whose plans and designs the gardens have been laid out.

The Rutland entrance is a handsome Moorish temple, with dome, and is situated in Blenheim Road, opposite Rutland Terrace, and covers a curiously-formed staircase, so easy of descent as to be quite available for the greatest invalid, and in addition to this, arrangements are preparing by which persons may for a small charge enter a descending room, and having taken a seat, the room is lowered by machinery, thus saving the trouble of ascending and descending the staircase. There is also an entrance to the gardens from the north sands.

The natural character of the gardens is expressed in their name ; they are formed on the rocky slopes of the castle cliffs, here upwards of 150 feet high, with terraced walks down to the sea shore.

One of the attractions is a terraced promenade, which extends 600 feet round a beautiful garden laid out in the Italian style, sunk in the ground, and throughout protected from the wind by grassy slopes, and a fountain throwing up high into the air a silver stream which mingles its cooling influence with the fragrance of sweet-scented flowers. Adjoining this is a covered musical promenade for 3,000 persons, lighted with coloured glass, tastefully decorated, and a circus for occasional equestrian performances of a select character, and the building is well warmed and lighted when necessary. There is also, in connexion with this building, a covered open-air promenade, provided with an abundance of seats, for shelter from the heat of the sun and occasional showers ; with charming peeps at the sea, the castle, distant cliffs, and vistas of the gardens and sands. A band of music performs frequently each day and evening during the summer season. The walks are very extensive, and the stupendous rocky cliffs in these gardens rise in some places 100 feet perpendicular, where the fern, mountain ash, and silver birch may be seen growing in the ledges of the over-hanging rocks high above the delighted spectator ; and the echoes of the music,—the splash of the ocean, washing the foot of the cliffs,—and the splendid sunsets seen across the bay, gilding the whole scene,—all contribute to make these gardens a charming retreat from the care and bustle of the restless world.

Not the least of the attractions is the North Spa Well, discovered while forming these gardens, which is very similar in its character to those in the south bay.

Many other attractions are contemplated, which time, and the taste of the projector will develope, including a museum, archery ground, gymnasium, fishing jetty and pleasure-boat landing, marine aviary, cascade 80 feet high, petrifying well, a lake of crystal clearness, with miniature boats. There will also be a communication with the proposed tunnel under the town, leading from the North Sands to the South Shore.

